The New-York Times.

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FROM THE ARMY OF THE POTOMAC.

The Effects of the Extreme Cold Weather.

SEVERAL DEATHS FROM EXPOSURE

Preparations for the Coming Movement.

The Army Provisioned for Twelve Days Ahead.

THE QUIET TO BE OF SHORT DURATION.

Headquarters, Monday, Dec. 8.

Reports from the river stations note several deaths from exposure during the past forty-eight hours.

Large quantities of supplies are prevented from landing at Aquia and Potomac Creeks by low water and ice. The latter is fully two inches thick. Notwithstanding this, the army generally is provisioned for twelve days ahead. Credit is due to the army Quartermasters and Commissaries for their energy in overcoming great obstacles and massing the supplies now on hand.

There have been no movements of importance today. Many regiments are industriously engaged in erecting huts, as if preparing to spend the Winter hereabouts. The impression, however, is prevalent that the present quiet will be of short duration.

OUR SPECIAL ARMY CORRESPONDENCE.

THE ARMY ADVANCING.

Gen. Sumner's Corps on the Move Last Thursday.

On the March, near Stafford Court-house,
Thursday, Dec. 4, 1862.

Last evening, the order for striking tents and marching came, and at sunrise Gen. Sumner's command, consisting of —— men, was on the move. Our destination is in a southerly course, which will undoubtedly be made known by the Government authorities ere this reaches you. The day is beautiful, and the men in the best of spirits. Many of them disliked to leave the warm quarters which they had been some time constructing, but all are elated with the prospect of moving southward. Gen. —— and Staff ride at the head of the van. Just before the order came for marching, arrangements were being made to picket more strongly our extreme left, in anticipation of its being turned by bands of rebel Cavalry, who are operating in our rear. J.

Falmouth, Opposite Fredericksburgh, Dec. 6.

If the signs of the times are rightly read by us we are on the eve of important and stirring events. Before another Saturday rolls round our army will be on the other side of the Rappahannock, or flying in headlong retreat toward the Potomac. The enemy appear to have decided that Fredericksburgh equidistant from the National and rebel Capitals, shall be the battle-ground whereon is to be decided the fate of the latter. During the week they have daily strengthened their works, and are continuing to bring on supplies, guns and men, from Richmond and other points. Meantime, our own army have not been idle. Every nerve is being strained to render the result of the impending conflict doubly sure. Of the immediate movements taking place I am not for the present permitted to speak.

Yesterday afternoon a snow-storm set in, and by 8 o'clock several inches had fallen. This, however, will not delay operations. J.

GEN. SUMNER'S DIVISION.

The Visit of Gen. Burnside to Washington—The Earthworks on Both Sides of the River—The Gunboats—Capture of a Rebel Spy, &c.

Falmouth, Opposite Fredericksburgh,
Monday Evening, Dec. 1, 1862.

Gen. Burnside returned from Washington, by way of Aquia Creek, yesterday afternoon. His absence gave rise to various camp-rumors, one of which was to the effect that he had been superseded by Gen. Hooker. No importance can be attached to the flying visits which the President or his Generals may from time to time make, arising, as they doubtless do, from a desire for a consultation or the transaction of business, which cannot be done conveniently by telegraph.

At daybreak yesterday appeared in plain sight the earthworks which we knew the enemy to be working upon during the night previous. They increased the number to about twenty or more, each one sufficiently large to protect from two to five guns. Our own works, commenced on Saturday evening, were completed yesterday. They consist of about a dozen embrasures, beginning near the Lacey Mansion on the right, and extending about a mile down the banks of the river. The first three protect a battery belonging to the Fourth Regulars, which is so planted as to sweep the streets leading up from Fredericksburgh to the rebel encampments, and therefore beat back those who may be sent down to oppose our crossing. Capt. Romer's Battery, of Flushing, Long Island, is planted behind the centre works. Those to the extreme left protect gun of — calibre. Gens. Sumner and Wilcox rode out yesterday morning to inspect them. On reaching those in the centre, the former remarked, "These are well done, well done." Sixteen cords of wood alone were consumed in building them, twelve of which were cut after dark Saturday evening. Compactness, one important essential, I observe has not been overlooked in their structure. Embrasures loosely built are worse than none at all, for the damage in such cases from flying dirt and gravel exceeds that where no obstacle intervenes between the enemy's balls. I have spent the greater portion of the day in scrutinizing the enemy's operations with a powerful glass, and riding down the river bank for several miles. Their pickets extend down the river for some distance below the city. Guards are also given to the farmers scattered along the bank, who not unfrequently converse with the Nationals, stationed for like purposes, on the opposite shore. A few nights ago an officer rode down to the water's edge, and saluting a member of the Eighth Regular Infantry, who is one of two guarding the residence of Dr. Morrison some two miles below here, he inquired if the soldier knew a person in the Second New-Hampshire, with whom he had been on intimate terms in Boston, Mass. He wished to know further whether the Colonel of the Thirteenth Massachusetts, "with whom he had been raised, was yet alive. The first question generally put by the rebels in these unnatural interviews, is "How many men have you got?" Last evening one remarked that they were expecting heavy reinforcements up from Richmond; a second requested the privilege of crossing the river and purchasing a pair of shoes, for the need of which very many were suffering; a third thought it much better that pickets should converse with than be shooting each other.

Though but few tents can be seen, the smoke from rebel camp fires is visible for several miles below Fredericksburgh, arising from out the forests which lie but a few rods from the river. Occasionally a cavalryman rides down into the city, but their forces are mostly kept out of sight. Indeed, were it not for the pickets pacing to and fro on the river bank, the formidable earthworks in the rear, and wreaths of smoke continually rising from the works, one could hardly believe that a large body of the enemy were so near us. Last night, however, we discovered a review of about three thousand troops in the fields to the left of the city. The firing of artillery about the same time, which occasioned considerable curiosity on our part, proves to have been from rebel guns. They were possibly some new ones received from below, and were being tried. The cars have ceased to come to the city, but stop at a farm-house about two miles the other side. I could hear the whistle yesterday of various engines as they came or left for Richmond. Four gunboats have ascended the Rappahannock to within seven miles of Fredericksburgh. Were the water deep enough for them to come still nearer to the city, it would be imprudent to do so, owing to the narrowness of the river and high, steep bluffs which would afford excellent facilities for rebel sharpshooters.

A rebel spy was detected in Gen. Pleasanton's camp on Saturday. He is to be tried, and will undoubtedly swing, unless the President shall step in, as he has so frequently done, and pardon the condemned.

Prof. Low has arrived with an entirely new set of balloon apparatus, and an ascension is to be made in a day or two. A telegram received here to-day announces that Brig.-Gen. Reynolds has been made a Major-General, and Col. Hardee a Brigadier. Yesterday Gen. Hunt, Chief of Artillery, reviewed several batteries, and to-morrow a grand review of Gen. Sickles' Division is to take place. A portion of Gen. Sumner's command have commenced building Winter huts, in accordance, it is said, with directions from headquarters. The appearance of five fresh made graves near the roadside leading to headquarters indicates that disease has accomplished what the balls of the enemy failed to do. They contain the remains of Corporal C. A. Staples, Company G, Twenty-first Connecticut; J. M. Brackett, Company D, died Nov. 25; C. F. Brown, Company H, died Nov. 27, aged forty-eight years; Sergt. Nathan P. Parker, Company I, Twentieth Michigan, died Dec. 1, of intermittent fever; Albert C. Foskey, Company B, Eleventh Connecticut, died Nov. 22.

GEN. HOOKER'S DIVISION.

Rumors—Prospective Operations—Speculations as to the Position of the Rebel Army—Cold Weather.

Grand Centre Division, Army of the Potomac,
Wednesday, Dec. 3, 1862.

Rumors, exaggerating and conflicting, in regard to the future movements of the army have been freely circulated to-day. Not only have field and line officers indulged in conjecture and speculation, but the rank and file generally have also had a say as to the extent and nature of prospective operations. Of course each one has a right to form his own opinion, and if by so doing he can contribute to self-gratification, the world cannot reasonably take offence. But amid all the confusion of different theories, the prominent impression is that a change of position will soon take place. Whether the anticipated change will result in something grand or terrific is a matter that cannot be definitely decided upon at this stage of events, but we have grounds for entertaining the belief that the movement, of whatever nature it partakes, will probably disconcert, if not greatly perplex our rebel foe on the opposite side of the river. For days past the rebels have been throwing up earthworks, evidently with the view of giving us to understand that they are strongly intrenched on the other side. Possibly they may be there in strong force; and then, again, it may have occurred to them that perhaps Richmond should be better protected, and acting upon their fears, the larger portion of the rebel army may have returned to their capital. Among us there is a divided opinion as to the whereabouts of the main rebel army. Some place it three miles in the rear of Fredericksburgh, others at Bowling Green, and still another class think, without doubt, that it is well advanced toward Richmond. We can rest assured, however, that its precise locality will be ascertained at about the time our troops take up the line of march.

In our present position, we are prepared either to act upon the defence or to institute an attack. Before the beginning of another week, we shall probably have changed our position, in which case an entirely new programme will be followed.

Thursday Morning.

Last night was the coldest we have experienced this season. This morning the ground is covered with a heavy frost, and many a poor soldier complains that his present supply of blankets is inadequate for protection against the severe weather.

Within the past twenty-four hours, nothing of importance or interest has transpired. WHIT.

GEN. FRANKLIN'S DIVISION.

No Change in the Position of the Left Grand Division—Gen. Pratt—The Paymaster, &c.

Stafford Court-house, Va.,
Wednesday, Dec. 3, 1862.

No change has occurred in the position of the Left Grand Division of the army since my last letter. What to-morrow or the day following, however, may bring forth it is not for me to say. Gen. Franklin's headquarters remain in their former position, while his corps proper is encamped along the telegraph road to Alexandria, stretching out for some four miles. Gen. Pratt's Brigade, of Smith's Division, occupies the extreme left. The General's quarters are located in a small clearing to the right of the road close by the edge of a woody declivity, from which the soldiers are busily employed to-day in obtaining firewood. Gen. Pratt is, as you are aware, a citizen of Brooklyn, raised a regiment at the outset of the rebellion and was promoted prior to the battle of Antietam for "distinguished bravery" in the battles of the Peninsula. Adjutant Keith, of his staff, was, until the commencement of the war, one of the editors of the Worcester *Bay State*.

Gen. John Newton, of Norfolk, Va., commander of a division, in this corps, has just been promoted to a Major General; also, Col. David A. Russell, of the Seventh ——, Col. Frank Wheaton, Second Rhode Island, and Col. Neill, Twenty-third Pennsylvania, to be Brigadiers. Capt. McMicken, of the Forty-third New-York, has resigned. The appearance of Major Ladd, the Paymaster, has occasioned much joy. None of the men have been paid for a less time than four months; many of them have not received a cent for five or six. Yet there has been no such discontent as a correspondent of one of your cotemporaries pictured; on the contrary, the men remembering that entire regiments in the rebel service have received no compensation since the outbreak of the war, have been disposed to bide the Government's time.

Detachments from various commands are busily employed in repairing the roads which have become very bad, owing to frequent rains and the transportation of the necessary supplies for so large a body of men. Several miles of "corduroy" have been constructed by many of the regiments here, improving the two weeks spent here, in building snug log quarters which they will be very lothe to leave, should the order come for moving forward. Yesterday morning the First Massachusetts and Twenty-sixth Infantry Regiment passed through this place from Union Mills *en route* for Gen. Hooker's command, to which they belong. The telegraph wires in this vicinity have been cut several times recently, but through the indefatigability of the managers, communication has been very soon restored. A squadron of the Third Pennsylvania have started out to-night with three days' rations for the purpose of scouring the country in the neighborhood of Heartwood Church, and endeavor to bag some of the rebels in return for the loss of their 100 comrades who were unmercifully gobbled up a few days since.

LETTER FROM BURK'S STATION.

More of Our Cavalry Surprised on Picket Duty, &c.

Burk's Station, Va., Thursday, Dec. 4, 1862.

On Tuesday night, Lieut. Hoffman, of Company F, First New-Jersey Cavalry, and six of his men, were surprised while on picket duty, about three miles from Dumfries. They made a spirited but unsuccessful resistance to the rebel cavalry who suddenly came upon them. Private Thomas Buffin was badly wounded. There were detachments from several other regiments performing picket duty in the vicinity at the time, in the following order: First Pennsylvania on the right, Harris Light Cavalry, First New-Jersey, First Pennsylvania, Second New-York, First Massachusetts and Tenth New-York. The capture of this small force gave rise to various rumors through the camp yesterday, which grew in size as the day advanced. By night, the number of captured men had increased to one hundred and fifty. Orders arrived here last night for striking tents and moving forward, but they were countermanded this morning. The railroad passing through here from Aquia Creek to Falmouth continues to be strongly guarded. Five trains run daily each way.

THE WAR IN ARKANSAS.

Heavy Skirmishing at Cane Hill.

Gen. Blunt Attacked by Gens. Hindman and Marmaduke with 25,000 Men.

THE REBELS DRIVEN BACK.

St. Louis, Sunday, Dec. 7.

Advices from the Southwest, to-night, say that the rebels, under Gens. Hindman and Marmaduke, 25,000 strong, attempted to force Gen. Blunt's position at Cane Hill, Ark., yesterday, but were driven back.

This morning the rebels drove Gen. Blunt's pickets three miles, but on the arrival of reinforcements the rebels were again driven back.

The opinion of Gen. Blunt is that the demonstration of the rebels was made to cover their retreat, as they were felling timber all night, probably to obstruct the road and prevent pursuit. Gen. Blunt's forces have held the rebels in check for four days. Gen. Herron's command will reinforce him to-morrow.

FROM FORTRESS MONROE.

Fortress Monroe, Saturday, Dec. 6.

Twenty rebel prisoners arrived here, to-day, from Suffolk, and forty contrabands.

The flag of truce steamboat *New-York*, in charge of Capt. John E. Mulford, Third New-York Regiment, arrived this afternoon from City Point, but brings no passengers.

Municipal Elections in Massachusetts.

Boston, Monday, Dec. 8.

Frederick W. Lincoln, Republican, was elected Mayor of Boston to-day by over 1,200 plurality. The following was the vote: Lincoln, 6,395; Wightman, 5,174. The Lincoln ticket for Aldermen, composed of Republicans and Democrats, was also elected.

In Worcester, D. W. Lincoln, Citizens' candidate, was elected Mayor by about 300 plurality.

Navigation of the Hudson River.

Albany, Monday, Dec. 8.

We understand that all the tows which left here on Saturday, for New-York, got through.

There are now here about one hundred and eighty boats and barges, on which there are 260,100 bushels of corn; 59,400 bushels of barley; 198,500 bushels of wheat, and 167,100 bushels of oats, besides flour, peas, lumber, staves, etc.

The name of each boat, with a description of her cargo, will appear in this evening's *Statesman*.

Besides the above there are about sixty Kingston boats and other lumber-barges here, and about sixty boats at West Troy.

The weather is still very cold, and there are no signs of the ice in the river breaking up.

Large Fire at Lockhaven, Penn.

LOSS FOUR HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS.

Williamsport, Penn., Monday, Dec. 8.

The fire at Lockhaven, on Saturday, originated in a carpenter's shop in the rear of Scall's Hall.

Before the flames were checked the entire business portion of the town was destroyed, including the Lockhaven Bank, the Clinton House, and a large number of other valuable buildings.

The Fulton House, Barker's Hotel and the bridge over the river were saved.

The loss is estimated at $400,000.

Weather at Montreal.

Montreal, Monday, Dec. 8.

We had a severe snow-storm on Saturday.

To-day the weather is cold and clear. Wind northwest. The thermometer, at 8 A. M., stood at two degrees above zero.

Death of Gen. Churchill.

Washington, Monday, Dec. 8.

Gen. Churchill, of the U. S. Army, late Inspector-General, died here last night, in the 58th year of his age.

IMPORTANT FROM THE SOUTH.

Affairs in the Neighborhood of Fredericksburgh.

A Battle Considered Imminent by the Rebels.

Where they think the Blow will Fall.

Movements Threatened from Newbern and Suffolk.

Large Naval Expedition Sailed from Hilton Head.

The following items are taken from the Richmond papers of Saturday:

The Richmond *Dispatch* says that the reports from Fredericksburgh yesterday were that pretty severe skirmishing occurred in the neighborhood of Port Royal yesterday morning, but with what success could not be learned. The general aspect of affairs is represented to be such as to indicate a battle. The columns of the enemy have been moved to the front, and much activity is observable along their lines.

The Richmond *Dispatch* also says that the Yankees at Suffolk were last week reinforced by one full brigade and a battery of field artillery. The Yankee forces at Suffolk and in its vicinity are now estimated at thirty thousand, by their own men, who state that this force is to move against Petersburgh, while the force at Newbern, N. C., is to operate simultaneously against Weldon.

General Walker telegraphs from Pocotaligo that a fleet of twenty Federal vessels sailed from Hilton Head on Friday last. Georgetown or Wilmington, N. C., is the point aimed at. Our troops everywhere were put under marching orders, to be ready for a move at the shortest notice. Several large vessels passed Charleston harbor on Sunday going Southward. It is thought they have gone to aid the Gulf Squadron in an attack on Mobile. Five additional vessels were off Charleston bar on Sunday, and six blockaders off Stono Point.

EXTRACTS FROM THE RICHMOND DISPATCH.

Fortress Monroe, Sunday, Dec. 7.

The Richmond *Dispatch*, of Dec. 16, has the following items:

—The reports from Fredericksburgh yesterday are important. It is stated that Burnside is superseded in command of the Yankee forces, and that "fighting Joe Hooker" has taken his place. Burnside will have no cause to regret this change if the Radicals insist upon an early advance.

—A dispatch received yesterday, states that the Partisan Rangers of Col. Imboden had a skirmish with the enemy near New-Creek, in Hampshire County, a few days ago, in which Brig.-Gen. M. L. Rose, of the Federal force, was killed. No other particulars.

—The Fincastle *Express* learns from a gentleman from Lewisburgh, that one day last week, through the carlessness of our scouts, the Yankees captured one hundred and five of our cavalry, as many horses, and destroyed he camp equipage of the forces arrested.

—A shop used by Mr. Thompson for the manufacture of sabres, in Columbus, Ga., was burnt on Sunday.

—We have seen a new manufacture of socks, made of cotton and cow-hair. They are soft and durable, and possess the advantages of not wetting easily.

—A schooner, trying to run the blockade, ran ashore this morning, on Smith's Island, six miles south of Fort Fisher. A company from Fort Fisher has gone to her assistance. One of the blockaders ran out of sight at 8 o'clock this morning, and returned at 10½ with a schooner.

—An Abolitionist named Welles, believed to be some relation of the Lincoln Secretary of the Navy, died of typhoid fever at the Libby Prison, on Tuesday, being the first Yankee who had "pegged out, for over a month, in the regular way."

—Three inmates of Castle Thunder were afflicted with the strapade, yesterday, to the extend of a dozen lashes each, for robbing, and knocking out a man's eye.

EXTRACTS FROM THE RICHMOND ENQUIRER.

The Richmond *Enquirer* of the 3d has the following:

— Two deserters just in from Washington, report an Abolition fleet at Newbern, and that Wilmington is to be attacked this week.

— The report of a skirmish at Coal Creek is unfounded.

— Cliff's renegade regiment is devastating Morgan County, Ky.

The following resolutions unanimously passed the House of Commons of North Carolina on Thursday last:

Resolved, That the Confederate States have the means and the will to sustain and perpetuate the Government they have established, and to that end North Carolina is determined to contribute all of her power and resources.

Resolved, That the separation between the Confederate States and the United States is final, and that the people of North Carolina will never consent to reunion at any time or upon any terms.

Resolved, That we have full confidence in the ability and patriotism of His Excellency, President Davis, and that his Administration is entitled to the cordial support of all patriotic citizens.

Resolved, That we heartily approve of the policy for the conduct of the war, set forth by His Excellency, Gov. Vance, in his inaugural address and message to the General Assembly, and that he ought to be unanimously supported in the manly and patriotic stand he has taken for our independence.

AFFAIRS IN NORTH CAROLINA.

Gen. Banks Nominated for the Next Presidency by the Union Troops of the State—The Rebel Papers Speculating about the Banks Expedition, &c.

Morehead City, N. C., Wednesday, Dec. 3.

The United States steamer *Guide* leaves for the City of Baltimore to-morrow.

At Beaufort, on the 2d inst., Major-Gen. N. P. Banks was nominated for the next Presidency by the Eastern North Carolina Free Labor Association at a large and enthusiastic meeting in the Court-house.

Meetings to ratify this nomination are to be held by various local political associations at different points.

The native North Carolina Union troops, who belong to the organization, strenuously insist upon the vigorous and prompt enforcement of the Confiscation and Emancipation acts passed by the last Congress.

The Gen. Banks' "Texas Expedition" is the theme of considerable comment in Southern papers recently received here.

Newbern, N. C., Monday, Dec. 1,
Via Fort Monroe, Sunday, Dec. 7.

In consequence of the strong opposition of the Free Labor Party in Eastern North Carolina, no election will be ordered for Representatives to the Thirty-seventh Congress from this State. Petitions, however, are in circulation for an early election to the next Congress.

It has been discovered that it is the intention of the rebels to abandon immediately all that portion of North Carolina, lying eastward of the Weldon and Wilmington Railroad.

The health of our officers and men continues remarkably good.

The yellow fever at Wilmington is slowly abating.

A large Free Labor and Union meeting was held at Shepardsville, Nov. 29. It was addressed by Hon. C. H. Foster.

THE COURT-MARTIAL OF GEN. PORTER.

Cross-Examination of Gen. Pope.

Washington, Dec. 6.

The cross-examination of Major-General Pope was resumed by the counsel for Major-General Porter, Hon. Reverdy Johnson.

Q.—Will you state in what particular, as accurately as you can, the accused failed to carry out your General Order of the 29th of August?

A.—I can only state the facts from the reports made to me by others. I did not myself during the 29th know of his exact position until it was reported to me by my aid-de-camp, quite late in the day. I don't know how far he had complied with my orders except from the reports of others.

Q.—Will you state, as accurately as you can from the information you have received up to the present time from any quarter, what are the particular orders the accused failed to carry out?

A.—I stated that the accused had failed, in my opinion, first, because I believed if he had attacked the enemy on the right flank I should known of it, being at the time myself on the battle-field near to the front. In relation to the first order—the joint order of the 29th—I have Gen. Porter's note to Gen. McDowell and Gen. King, in which he himself states that he had failed to obey it. (The note was produced.) This note sets forth the fact that Gen. Porter had an enemy in his front, and the impossibility of communicating with Pope on that account by crossing the road to Groveton, &c.; I received it on the 29th of August, between seven and eight o'clock in the evening; I do not remember to have received any other note; the note to which I refer in my official report was a note to McDowell and King, which I received; this note was brought directly to me, and not delivered to Gen. McDowell or to Gen. King; the only information which I received from Gen. Porter, I received from Gen. McDowell when he arrived on the field, and from my aid-de-camp when he returned at 4½ P. M.

Q.—Recollect, if you can, whether you received a note at the hands of one of your aids-de-camp after the reception of the first, stating that the accused was in position and could hold out and perhaps attack if strengthened by the division which you had taken from him, King's or another.

A.—I do not remember to have received a note, but I remember that my aid-de-camp told me that Gen. Porter said, if he had King's division he could make a dash at the enemy; if I received such a note and have it I will produce it; it made no impression on me at the time, if I received it, because King's division was at that time or about that time engaged in an action in our immediate front, and there were no other troops that could be spared; in fact, I thought he had troops enough to accomplish the purpose implied in the order; Morell's division was part of his army corps, which I supposed to be with him.

Q.—Recollect, if you can, whether you received information orally or in writing, whether Morrell's corps was then ready to engage the enemy?

A.—I do not remember to have received that information, though I presumed in sending the order of 4½ o'clock, P. M., that his whole corps was ready to engage the enemy.

Q.—Where do you suppose the accused was with his command when you issued your order to him of the 29th of August, at 4½ P. M.

A.—I supposed him to be somewhere on the road between Manassas Junction and Gainesville, and by that time far advanced towards Gainesville on that road.

Q.—Would the accused, by obeying the joint order of the 29th, have been brought up in front of the enemy at 4½ o'clock of that evening, and if so state by what means?

A.—No; he was not expected to be brought in front of the enemy; the joint order was made to intersect the Warrenton turnpike at Gainesville, and being on a road which constantly converged to the pike, Porter's corps would have been in a position to have been brought on the field in a short time.

Q.—Do you, in point of fact, know where the accused was with his command, in whole or in part, at four and a half P. M. on the 29th of August, 1862?

A.—Of my own knowledge I do not; knowing the relative position of the forces under his command and the enemy at that time, I am certain that it would have been in the power of the accused to turn the enemy's right flank; I knew the position of the enemy, occupying a line perpendicular to the turnpike at the town of Groveton; I was sure, from the orders I had given him, that Gen. Porter must be somewhere on the road to Gainesville; my belief was that the road from Manassas Junction to Gainesville either passed or was near the right flank of the enemy, and that Gen. Porter's march would, if pursued, pass to his right flank or rear. (Gen. Pope here pointed out the position of his own and the enemy's, and the position he supposed Gen. Porter's forces occupied.)

Q.—Did you know then, or do you now know, whether at that time Longstreet's forces had joined Jackson in whole or in part?

A.—I had feared this junction of corps at any moment, as I knew from information that Longstreet was pusuing forward to join Jackson; Gen. Buford, with his cavalry, was in that direction, and I knew that he was watching for that movement, and expected him to report about it; at half-past four o'clock I had not received any report from him; he was under command of Gen. McDowell.

Q.—Did you know then or do you know now what line of march Longstreet's corps was taking to unite with Jackson? If you do, state whether that would not have carried him to the right of Jackson's line, as you have described it on the map.

A.—I expected them, and understand now, that the advance of Longstreet's corps, passing through Gainesville, would seek to join Jackson by the Warrenton turnpike. According to my understanding of his position, this would have brought Longstreet to the centre of Jackson's line, though it was easy at any point between Gainesville and Groveton to have changed the course of his column and to have brought it in on the right or the left of Jackson's column, as they thought proper.

Q.—The accused desires you to state, assuming Longstreet's Corps had arrived on the right of Jackson's line, from what you know of the actual position of the accused and his command at 4½ P. M. on the 29th, what distance would he have had to march in order to strike the enemy on the flank and in the rear?

A.—I do not assume that Longstreet was on Jackson's right. You require me to assume certain things which I do not. Unless I could know how the command of Jackson was formed, and what dispositions were made by him, it is impossible to tell how much ground his line occupied, and know how far Gen. Porter would have been required to march. The distance would have certainly been much less than from Manassas Junction to Gainesville.

Q.—Without knowing that fact, which your preceding answer indicates, you state you did not know at the time when the order of half-past four P. M. was given, how could you then have known whether it would be in the power of the accused to strike the enemy in flank or rear?

A.—Would the accused be kind enough to state what facts I am ignorant of. I declined, in my previous answer, to assume that Longstreet was there at half-past four P. M. This is not a fact stated or proven.

Q.—Did you ascertain, when you issued that order to accused to attack the enemy in flank and rear, that it could be carried out by him?

A.—The accused was expected to have attacked if possible, as I understood, the right flank of Jackson, and if possible his rear, and to have prevented his junction with Longstreet. I did not then believe, nor do I now believe, that at that time any considerable portion of Longstreet's forces were in the vicinity to the field.

Q.—How long after the order referred to was issued did you think it would take to place it in the possession of accused?

A.—I did not then know precisely at what point on the road from Manassas to Gainesville the accused was, and could not say how long it would take; but I know that an aid riding rapidly ought to go to any point from Gainesville to the west of Manassas in an hour.

Q.—Do you know whether at half-past five P. M., or between that and seven, the accused had the enemy immediately in his front?

A.—I don't know it except from the reports of others, though I think it altogether likely that the enemy would have pushed some forces out to observe the road between Gainesville and Manassas Junction. Of my own knowledge I do not know it, however.

Q.—Will you point out the position of the other corps on the map?

A.—There is no difficulty in doing that, with the exception of McDowell's, which had not then reached the field, but was moving from Manassas. [Witness here pointed them out.] Gen. McDowell was understood to be on the Sudley Spring Road; I occupied the hill immediately in the rear of the line, on the east side of the Sudley Spring Road, and near the Warrenton Pike; in front of me was the reserve of Reno's command.

Q.—State if the line of march of McDowell, made under the joint order the 29th of August, toward Groveton, does not necessarily carry him to the rear of the column of the line of accused?

A.—I understood McDowell to say subsequently that Gen. Porter, with his corps, was a little in advance toward Gainesville, a little east of the forks of the road, and that McDowell had passed, taking the Sudley Spring Road instead of the Gainesville, to the rear of Gen. Porter's column.

Q.—If McDowell's statement is correct, was not the accused obeying the order of the 29th—the joint order?

A.—He was at a halt when McDowell passed.

Q.—Are you now enabled to say that you were informed or knew that at seven o'clock in the evening on the 29th that Longstreet was up with Jackson in force?

A.—At seven o'clock I learned from Buford that a portion of his force, numbering one half the force under Porter—certainly not two-thirds—had passed through Gainesville, and had probably joined Jackson. It seems to be implied by the accused, in putting these questions, that I have stated somewhere in my testimony that I did not know that portions of Longstreet's forces had joined Jackson. I have not so stated. It is not my intention so to do.

Q.—State in what particular the accused failed to obey the order dated 8:56, August 29, which was as follows:

Maj.-Gen. F. J. Porter: The General commanding, immediately on the receipt of this order, the precise hour of which you will note, requests that you will march your command to the field of battle to-day, and report to him in person for orders.

You are to understand that you are to comply strictly with the order, and be present on the field within three hours after its receipt, or by daybreak to-morrow morning. Signed by Commanding-Gen. POPE.

A.—I thought he failed to obey it because two of the brigades of his command were not brought up with him, but by some means or other had straggled from it and were at Centreville.

After a few unimportant questions the Court adjourned until Monday.

IMPORTANT FROM TENNESSEE.

A Disgraceful Affair at Hartsville.

Three Regiments and Two Guns Captured by Morgan.

The Rebels Escape Without Serious Loss.

Nashville, Sunday, Dec. 7.

Our arms are again disgraced. The Thirty-ninth Brigade, Dumont's Division, consisting of the One Hundred and Fourth Illinois, Col. Moore commanding brigade; of One Hundred and Sixth Ohio, Col. Lafel; One Hundred and Eighth Ohio, Col. Limberg; Nicklen's Battery, and a small detachment of the Second Indiana Cavalry, were surprised at daylight this morning, at Hartsville, by Morgan, commanding three regiments of cavalry and two of infantry. After fighting an hour and a quarter our forces surrendered, and the enemy burnt our camp, capturing nearly all the brigade train and teams, and burning what they could not carry away. Two guns of Nicklen's Battery were also captured. Our loss was between fifty and sixty killed and wounded, who were left on the field. The rebel's loss is not reported. The gallant Lieut.-Col. Stewart, of the Second Indiana Cavalry, and a Col. Moore were among the captives. Maj. Hill, of the Second Indiana Cavalry, was wounded, but not dangerously. He says half of our infantry fought well, but the other half soon broke. Col. Harlin's and Col. Miller's brigades were sent in pursuit, bu the enemy had forded Cumberland River, and were out of reach. A few shells sent after them caused a rapid retreat.

Maj. Hill denies that the camp was surprised. If so, the affair was more disgraceful to us, as Hartsville was a strong position. On Thurday, a Lieutenant-Colonel of Davis' Division was captured while skirmishing. Two regimental Quartermasters of Palmer's Division were also captured while foraging. The dates are not reported. Thirteen wagons, with mules, on a foraging expedition, were captured on Saturday.

A deserter from Murfreesboro reports Cheatham and Breckinridge there, with 15,000; Buckner at Shelbyville; and Kirby Smith sick at Manchester. Gen. Joe Johnston was certainly at Murfreesboro on Saturday.

The Buell Military Commission, with Gen. Buell and Staff, arrived to-night, and stopped at the St. Cloud.

Philadelphia, Monday, Dec. 8.

The second edition of the *Press* has a Nashville dispatch dated the 7th, which says: "A battle has taken place between our advanced forces and Morgan's guerrillas. Col. Moore's Brigade was repulsed several times by the enemy and finally captured. Our troops made a desperate resistance, but were forced, finally, to succumb. Our loss, in killed and wounded, was sixty, who were left on the field.

Morgan attacked Gen. Fry in the afternoon at Gallatin, but was repulsed with heavy loss. Gen. Fry has been reinforced, and is now pursuing the enemy closely.

Gen. Buell and Staff arrived in Nashville on Sunday morning.

[Hartsville, where the above affair took place, is a small town in Sumner County, Tenn., and situated forty-five miles northeast of Nashville, on the north side of Cumberland River.]

Sick and Wounded Soldiers.

ARRIVAL OF THE DANIEL WEBSTER FROM ALEXANDRIA.

The United States hospital transport *Daniel Webster*, Capt. S. H. Chester, commanding, arrived at this port to-day from Alexandria, Va., which port she left on the 5th inst., at 7 A. M. She brings 311 sick and wounded soldiers. She had in tow the *St. Marc*, with about the same number on board, and on Sunday, at about 2½ A. M., was compelled to drop her on account of heavy weather and very high sea. Smith Island was then bearing northwest about ten miles. Two deaths occurred on board the *Daniel Webster*, viz.: Augustus Rogee, Company A, Fifty-third Pennsylvania Volunteers, died on Sunday, at 4 P. M., of chronic diarrhœa, and W. H. Goodwin, Company B, Sixteenth Massachusetts, died on Monday, at 5 A. M., of same disease.

List of Officers of Webster.—Capt. S. H. Chester, Commander; Lieut. H. B. Buehler, U. S. A., Surgeon in charge; Dr. P. D. Leys, U. S. A., Assistant Surgeon; A. K. Starkweather, Commissary.

FROM GREAT BRITAIN.

Intervention Postponed—Europe Waiting for the Democracy—Their Supposed Policy—The Alabama and other English Steamers—Lancashire and the Cotton Interest—England Pro-Slavery—An Orleans Prince on the War—"Want of Confidence"—The true Opinions of the Democracy.

From Our Own Correspondent.

LONDON, Friday, Nov. 21, 1862.

There has been nothing new on the subject of the combined intervention of the European Powers in America, since my last, except the publication of the answers of England and Russia. These answers are both of the same tenor. Both would be glad to end the war, but both fear that the time has not yet come, and that the proposition of an armistice would not be accepted. England postpones the matter because Russia is not ready, and Russia is willing to give its moral support whenever the other Powers can agree to put on the pressure.

But all parties and all Powers have been content to wait for another kind of intervention—that of the Democratic Party, whose success in several States has been hailed with great satisfaction. This political revolution is understood in England as a condemnation, not only of the manner in which the war has been conducted, but of the war itself. They look upon the talk about a more vigorous prosecution as a mere electioneering expedient. It is not strange that the views of the Democracy should be somewhat misapprehended.

It is known that long before the war the Democratic leaders and papers denounced the election of Mr. LINCOLN as leading to a war. It is known that some of the men now elected, BENJAMIN WOOD, for example, whom the London *Times* has selected as its special hero, have denounced the war from its commencement. It is known that the party condemns what it considers the unconstitutional acts of the Government—martial law, suspension of *habeas corpus*, and the proclamation of freedom to the slaves—in a word, the whole policy and conduct of the war. It is natural, then, that the people, and even the Governments of Europe, should wait for what seems to them a more powerful intervention than any they could make, in the interests of peace.

No further movements of the Northern armies are looked for. MCCLELLAN, it is supposed, after the show of an advance into Virginia, will retire into Winter quarters on the Potomac. Naval expeditions, it is presumed, may attempt the reduction of Charleston, Savannah, Mobile and Vicksburgh. Gen. BANKS may occupy Galveston, or Houston in Texas. But there is a confident expectation that the return of the Democratic Party to power will compel the withdrawal of the proclamation, and the restoration of the privileges of the writ of *habeas corpus*. It is expected that Gov. SEYMOUR will take from Fort Lafayette every prisoner who asks for a writ—but it is not supposed that the Government can checkmate Democracy by sending them all to Boston, under the care of Gov. ANDREW. The imprisonment of Episcopal clergymen for declining to pray for Mr. LINCOLN, is not calculated to conciliate English churchmen; and they look to the Democratic, or, as they call it, the Conservative Party, to put a stop to such paltriness. In fact, a little more of military efficiency, and a little less of imprisoning people for singing songs or not reading prayers, would be a desirable reform. It is true that Mr. LINCOLN, in setting out for Washington, asked to be prayed for, but one may innocently doubt whether at that time he intended to put people in prison who should decline to comply with his request.

The report that Mr. Secretary SEWARD has written to Mr. ADAMS, blaming the British Government for its complicity in the fitting out of the *Alabama*, caused a small flutter, and considerable indignation on the Stock Exchange. The English have wished to be perfectly neutral as between the two belligerents. They recognized the Confederates as belligerents in the beginning in their own interests, expressly that they might sell arms, ammunition, and ships to both parties, and their only regret is that the blockade has prevented them from carrying out their intentions of neutrality with perfect impartiality. There is a keen regret felt in every Englishman's pocket, that they have been compelled to be unfair to the South, and that they have sold ten times as much contraband of war to the North, as they could to the Confederates. Their consciences have pricked them to that degree, for this compulsory partiality, that they are now fitting out a fleet of the fastest steamers that ever crossed the ocean, expressly to run the blockade with munitions of war. These are small, sharp steamers of light draft, made of steel plates, all paddle-wheel and funnel, that will run off twenty knots an hour, and that no blockading vessel can think of taking. The success and impunity of the *Alabama*, will also lead to the fitting out and arming of a dozen more, if the war continues; and the answer to any complaint will be, "Didn't you help Russia in the Crimean war? Did not President PIERCE assert the right of Americans to build ships and sell ammunition to both parties? How then can you complain of us for doing what you did, and justified?"

"Besides, you have bought artillery, powder, everything you wanted, in England, without hindrance. Why should not the Confederates do the same? You call Capt. SEMMES a pirate—but he is no more a pirate than Stonewall JACKSON is a brigand; and you treat him according to the rules of war. A Confederate naval officer is entitled to the same consideration as one in the land service. You take Confederate and neutral contraband cargoes wherever you can. Why may not the Confederates do the same?"

This is the answer that will be given to Mr. ADAMS. If Capt. SEMMES has had the misfortune to capture a British ship in mistake, his Government will pay for it.

The distress in Lancashire deepens. The bounty of a nation will be exhausted in palliating the suffering. Surat cotton comes, but it cannot be worked to profit. The English are beginning to see that Lancashire is ruined and the cotton trade itself, unless they can get cotton from America. Hence the protest against the war—hence the protest against the abolition policy of the Government. England is less abolition than she was a year ago. Never was any measure more universally denounced than that of the proclamation. The freedom of the slaves in America is the ruin of the manufacturing interest in England. Lancashire has built up and extended Slavery. Cut off from that, it is ruined. Sentiment is a very fine thing; but Englishmen know the beauties of bread, and beef and beer. They blubbered freely over *Uncle Tom's Cabin*, but never bought one bale of cotton the less, and are ready to take all they can get. Manchester is the centre, heart and soul of American Slavery. Manchester has grown rich on its profits, and participates in its reverses. Can you expect sympathy from Manchester in an effort to destroy it? If so, you reckon without your host.

One of the French Princes of the House of Orleans, who was with Gen. MCCLELLAN in the campaign of the Peninsula, has contributed to the *Revue des Deux Mondes*, an account of his experiences. It is not flattering to the Army of the North, nor does it give encouragement to hope for its success. The troops do not lack courage, says their French critic, but they are wanting in discipline. They have few good officers. The soldiers do as they please. They march bravely into battle; fight as long as they think proper, and then retreat by common consent, whenever they consider that they have done their part. Such regiments are not to be relied upon. The Prince also thinks the grand armies a grand mistake, and that a well disciplined, well officered force of 60,000 men would have been more efficient. These opinions will have their influence in France—coming, as they do, from one well disposed to the Union cause.

The *Times* of this day publishes an editorial from the NEW-YORK TIMES, in which the result of the election is set down as equivalent to a vote of *want of confidence* in the British Parliament, and Mr. LINCOLN is called upon—not to resign, as the Prime Minister in England would—not to dismiss his Cabinet, who have a very small share of responsibility, but to stiffen up his own extensive backbone, and his handsome upper lip, put that celebrated foot down, and go in for a "more vigorous prosecution of the war," in accordance with the professions of the triumphant Democracy.

Were the party leaders sincere in their professions, this would be good advice. It may be good policy for the Republicans to take them at their word; but Mr. LINCOLN knows exactly what credit to give to their professions. The plain fact is that the Democratic Party, from THOMAS JEFFERSON to HORATIO SEYMOUR has always been a State rights party. It is not, and never has been in earnest in fighting for the Union. Its sympathies were with the South before the war, and they are with the South still. No Democratic General is to be trusted to carry out the policy of the Republican Party. No Democratic soldier, if he knows what he is about, is be trusted to fight for it. The Democracy of the North, whenever they dare express their real opinions, will go for JEFF. DAVIS, rather than President LINCOLN. What can Mr. LINCOLN do when the North is full of those who are, in their hearts, and wherever they dare to be, as much traitors to the Union as any man fighting in the Southern army?

I shall be glad if Mr. LINCOLN change his policy, placing himself firmly on the platform of the Constitution, and compelling even England to respect him, in the prosecution of the great work of restoration which has been confided to his hands. But, to do this work, he must have Generals, a disciplined army, and a united people. To conquer requires means in proportion to the end. It needs the sword, the purse, and public opinion—an efficient army—a sufficient currency, and a united and devoted people. With these all things are possible.

MONADNOCK.

THE CITY GOVERNMENT.

[OFFICIAL.]

BOARD OF ALDERMEN.

STATED SESSION—MONDAY, Dec. 8, 1862—1 o'clock P. M.

Present—John T. Henry, Esq., President, and Aldermen Walsh, Hall, Brady, Reed, Chipp, Mitchell, Dayton, Jeremiah, Frear, Boole, Allen, Ottiwell, Froment and Farley.

The President being absent at roll-call, on motion, Alderman Froment was called to the chair.

Alderman Brady moved that the reading of the minutes of the last two meetings be dispensed with.

Which was carried.

By the President—

Bill of Michael Murray, amounting to ten dollars, for fitting up poll for Sixth Election District, Fifteenth Ward, for December election.

Which was referred to the Comptroller, with power.

By Alderman Mitchell—

Bill of G. M. Losee, amounting to ten dollars, for fitting up poll for First Election District, Fifteenth Ward, for December election.

Which was referred to the Comptroller, with power.

By the President—

Bill of Patrick Garvey, amounting to ten dollars, for fitting up poll of Second Election District, Tenth Ward, for December election.

Which was referred to the Comptroller, with power.

By Alderman Hall—

Bill of J. Dwyer, amounting to forty dollars, for fitting up poll of Eighth and Ninth Districts, Sixth Ward, and Eighth and Ninth Districts, Fourteenth Ward, for December election.

Which was referred to the Comptroller, with power.

By the President—

Bill of Caleb C. Colwell, amounting to eight dollars, for fitting up poll of Fifth Election District, Fifteenth Ward, for December election.

Which was referred to the Comptroller, with power.

By Alderman Farley—

Bill of Michael Cummings, amounting to eighty dollars, for fitting up polls of Nineteenth Ward, for December election.

Which was referred to the Comptroller, with power.

By Alderman Farley—

Petition of the House of the Good Shepherd for a donation.

Which was referred to Committee on Finance.

RESOLUTIONS.

By Alderman Farley—

Resolved, That the salary of the Contract Clerk in the Croton Aqueduct Department be and it is hereby increased to two thousand dollars per annum, to take effect January one, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-three

Which was laid over.

By Alderman Frear—

Resolved, That the Comptroller be and he is hereby directed to draw his warrant in favor of the Treasurer of the New-York Female Assistance Society for the sum of five hundred dollars, and charge to its appropriate account.

Which was laid over.

By Alderman Farley—

Resolved, That the vacant lots in Forty-sixth-street, north side, between the Fifth and Sixth avenues, be fenced in immediately, under the direction of the Street Commissioner.

Which was referred to Committee on Roads.

By Alderman Allen—

Resolved, That the Comptroller be and he is hereby authorized and directed to draw his warrant for the sum of five hundred dollars each, in favor of the President of the Board of Aldermen and the President of the Board of Councilmen, for their services as members of the Board of Commissioners of Health; and also for the same amount each in favor of the Chairmen of the Committees of Finance of both Boards of the Common Council, for their services as members of the Commission of the Sinking Fund, and charge the same to the appropriate account.

Which was laid over.

INVITATION.

An invitation was received from Engine Company number Forty-eight, to attend their annual ball on Wednesday evening.

Which was accepted.

MOTIONS.

Alderman Frear moved to discharge the Committee on Assessments from consideration of a petition of Aaron Close to be relieved from erroneous assessment.

Which was carried.

He then presented the following resolution:

Resolved, That the Comptroller be and he is hereby authorized and directed to draw his warrant in favor of Aaron Close for the sum of two hundred and forty-nine dollars and sixty-five cents, to enable him to pay an erroneous assessment for regulating Forty-second-street, between Tenth and Eleventh avenues, and charge the same to account of Donations.

Which was laid over.

Alderman Farley moved to discharge the Committee on Finance from consideration of a report from Board of Councilmen to donate the Metropolitan Dispensary one thousand dollars.

Which was carried.

The paper was then laid over.

Alderman Mitchell moved to discharge the Committee on Wharves, Piers and Slips from consideration of a report from Board of Councilmen in favor of building a wharf on the east side of Ward's Island.

Which was carried.

He then moved a concurrence with the Board of Councilmen.

Which was adopted by the following vote, viz.:

Affirmative—Aldermen Walsh, The President, Hall, Chipp, Mitchell, Jeremiah, Frear, Boole, Allen, Ottiwell, Froment, Farley—12.

The President moved to discharge Committee on Streets from consideration of a petition of A. V. Murray for permission to construct a bay window.

Which was carried.

He then moved that the prayer of the petitioner be granted.

Which was also carried.

The President here took the Chair.

REPORTS.

The Committee on Finance presented a report in favor of adopting resolution that the Comptroller be directed to draw his warrant in favor of Dines Carolin, Treasurer of the House of the Good Shepherd, for the sum of five thousand dollars, and charge the same to the account of donations.

Which was laid over.

The Committee on Finance presented a report in favor of adopting resolution that the Comptroller be directed to draw his warrant in favor of Eliza Little, First Directress of the Ladies' Union Aid Society, for the sum of one thousand dollars, and charge the same to the account of donations.

Which was laid over.

PAPERS HERETOFORE LAID OVER.

Resolution from the Board of Councilmen that Forty-fourth-street, from the Fifth-avenue to the North River, be renumbered under the direction of the Street Commissioner.

Which was concurred in.

Resolution from the Board of Councilmen that the Street Commissioner be directed to procure a wood and hose tender for the use of Engine Company number Five, the same not to cost more than two hundred and fifty dollars, which sum is hereby appropriated therefor.

Which was concurred in by the following vote:

Affirmative—Aldermen Walsh, The President, Hall, Brady, Reed, Chipp, Mitchell, Jeremiah, Frear, Boole, Allen, Ottiwell, Farley—13.

Report of Committee on Sewers in favor of adopting resolution that a basin and culvert be built on the south-west corner of Congress and West Houston streets, under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Department, and the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted.

Which was adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—Alderman Walsh, The President, Hall, Brady, Reed, Chipp, Mitchell, Jeremiah, Frear, Boole, Allen, Ottiwell, Froment, Farley—14.

Petition of Henry Kincke and others for remission of assessment, with resolution that the Comptroller be directed to draw his warrant in favor of Henry Kincke for the sum of ninety-nine dollars and sixty-two cents; also, in favor of Sophia Huner, for the sum of ninety-nine dollars and sixty-two cents; also, in favor of J. C. Kendall, for the sum of one hundred and ninety-nine dollars and twenty four cents; also, in favor of V. Korin, for the sum of one hundred and ninety-nine dollars and twenty-four cents; also, in favor of L. J. White, Valentine Kirby, and H. Vanderbilt, for the sum of ninety-nine dollars and sixty-two cents each, with interest added to each from July twelve, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-one, to enable them to pay an erroneous assessment against their property for regulating and grading the Eleventh-avenue, between Fifty-first and Fifty-second streets, they having performed the said work at their own expense by permission of the Street Commissioner, and under his direction, and charge the same to its appropriate account.

Which was adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—Aldermen Walsh, The President, Hall, Brady, Reed, Chipp, Mitchell, Jeremiah, Frear, Boole, Allen, Ottiwell, Farley—13.

Resolution, that the Street Commissioner be directed to have the pier foot of Harrison-street widened ten feet on the north side; also, to extend said pier to exterior line.

Which was adopted by the following vote, viz.:

Affirmative—Aldermen Walsh, The President, Hall, Brady, Reed, Chipp, Mitchell, Jeremiah, Frear, Boole, Allen, Ottiwell, Froment, Farley—14.

Resolution that the sum of one thousand dollars be appropriated to secure a suitable painting of Thomas Jefferson to be placed in the Governor's Room.

Which was lost for want of a constitutional vote, viz.:

Affirmative—Aldermen Walsh, The President, Hall, Brady, Reed, Chipp, Mitchell, Dayton, Frear, Boole, Ottiwell, Farley—11.

Negative—Aldermen Jeremiah, Allen, Froment—3.

Which was subsequently reconsidered and laid over.

Report of Committee on Sewers, in favor of adopting resolution that a sewer, with the necessary receiving basins and culverts, be built in Tenth-avenue, from Fifty-second to Fifty-seventh-street, under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Board, and that the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted.

Which was adopted by the following vote, viz.:

Affirmative—Aldermen Walsh, The President, Hall, Brady, Reed, Chipp, Mitchell, Jeremiah, Boole, Allen, Ottiwell, Froment, Farley—13.

Report of Committee on Sewers, in favor of adopting resolution that a sewer, with the necessary receiving basins and culverts, be built in Lewis-street, from Rivington to Delancey-street, under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Board, and that the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted.

Which was adopted by the following vote, viz.:

Affirmative—Aldermen Walsh, The President, Hall, Brady, Reed, Chipp, Mitchell, Jeremiah, Boole, Allen, Ottiwell, Froment, Farley—13.

Report of Committee on Sewers, in favor of concurring with Board of Councilmen in adopting resolution that the low and sunken lots between One Hundred and Twenty-eighth and One Hundred and Twenty-ninth-street and Third and Fourth avenues, be filled in, under the direction of the Street Commissioner, and that the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted.

Which was adopted by the following vote, viz.:

Affirmative—Aldermen Walsh, The President, Hall, Brady, Reed, Chipp, Mitchell, Jeremiah, Frear, Beole, Allen, Ottiwell, Farley—13.

Resolution that the vacant lots in Forty-first-street, (north side,) between Tenth and Eleventh-avenues, be fenced in, under the direction of the Street Commissioner, and that the accompanying ordnance be adopted.

Which was adopted by the following vote, viz.:

Affirmative—Aldermen Walsh, The President, Hall, Brady, Reed, Chipp, Mitchell, Jeremiah, Frear, Boole, Allen, Ottiwell, Farley—13.

Report of Committee on Public Health, in favor of adopting resolution that the vacant lots on the south side of Fifty-third street, between the Second and Third-avenues, be fenced in, under the direction of the Street Commissioner, with ordinance therefor.

Which was adopted by the following vote, viz:

Affirmative—Aldermen Walsh, The President, Hall, Brady, Reed, Chipp, Mitchell, Jeremiah, Frear, Boole, Allen, Ottiwell, Farley—13.

Report of Committee on Public Health, in favor of adopting resolution, that the vacant lots in Forty-first street, between Second and Third avenues, be fenced in, under the direction of the Street Commissirner, with ordinance therefor.

Which was adopted by the following vote, viz:

Affirmative—Alderman Walsh, the President, Hall, Brady, Reed, Chipp, Mitchell, Jeremiah, Frear, Boole, Allen, Ottiwell Farley.—13.

Report of Committee on Public Health, in favor of adopting ordinance that the sunken lots on Broadway, between Forty-fourth and Forty-fifth streets, be fenced in under the direction of the Street Commissioner.

Which was adopted by the following vote, viz.:

Affirmative—Aldermen Walsh, The President, Hall, Brady, Reed, Chipp, Mitchell, Jeremiah, Frear, Boole, Allen, Ottiwell, Farley—13.

Report of Committee on Wharves, Piers and Slips, in favor of adopting resolution that the Street Commissioner be directed to have the slip on the south side of Pier number Fifty-one, North River, dredged to a depth of three feet below low water mark.

Which was adopted by the following vote, viz:

Affirmative—Aldermen Walsh, The President, Hall, Brady, Reed, Chipp, Mitchell, Jeremiah, Frear, Boole, Allen, Ottiwell, Froment, Farley—14.

Report of Committee on Roads in favor of concurring with Board of Councilmen in adopting resolution that the sidewalk on the west side of Lexington-avenue, between Fortieth and Forty-first streets, and on the north side of Fortieth-street, between Lexington and Fourth avenues, be flagged the full width, where not already done, under the direction of the Street Commissioner, and that the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted.

Which was concurred in by the following vote, viz.:

Affirmative—Aldermen Walsh, The President, Hall, Brady, Reed, Chipp, Mitchell, Jeremiah, Frear, Boole, Ottiwell, Farley—12.

Report of Committee on Roads in favor of concurring with Board of Councilmen in adopting resolution that the Croton Aqueduct Department be directed to have cross-walks laid across Forty-third-street, on both sides of the Second-avenue, also across said Second-avenue, on both sides of said Forty-third-street, under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Department, and that the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted.

Which was adopted by the following vote, viz.:

Affirmative—Aldermen Walsh, The President, Hall, Brady, Reed, Chipp, Mitchell, Jeremiah, Frear, Boole, Allen, Ottiwell, Froment, Farley—14.

Report of Committee on Markets in favor of adopting resolution that the Street Commissioner be directed to cause a new roof to be placed on the country market at Jefferson Market, and that he cause such other repairs to be made to said Market as in his judgment may be necessary; the work, should it exceed in amount the sum of two hundred and fifty dollars, to be done by contract.

Which was adopted by the following vote, viz.:

Affirmative—Aldermen Walsh, The President, Brady, Reed, Chipp, Mitchell, Frear, Boole, Ottiwell, Froment, Farley—11.

Resolution of Board of Councilmen that permission be given to Thomas Cornwall to erect a water-trough in front of his premises, number twenty Burling-slip.

Which was concurred in.

Report of Committee on Streets in favor of adopting resolution that Broadway, from Twenty-fourth to Thirty-second-street, be paved with trap-block pavement, under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Board.

Alderman Boole moved to lay on the table.

Which was concurred in by the following vote, viz:

Affirmative—Aldermen Walsh, The President, Reed, Chipp, Mitchell, Jeremiah, Frear, Boole, Ottiwell, Farley—10.

Negative—Aldermen Brady, Allen, Froment—3.

Report of Committee on Roads, of Board of Councilmen in favor of adopting resolution that Seventy-ninth-street, from the Eighth to the Tenth avenues, be regulated and graded, under the direction of the Street Commissioner, and that the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted.

Which was concurred in by the following vote, viz.:

Affirmative—Aldermen Walsh, The President, Hall, Brady, Reed, Chipp, Mitchell, Jeremiah, Frear, Boole, Ottiwell, Allen, Farley—13.

Report of Committee on Sewers, of Board of Councilmen, with resolution that a sewer, with the necessary receiving basins and culvert, be built under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Board, in Eighty-seventh-street, from near the easterly line of the Fourth-avenue, to and through Third-avenue, to the sewer in Eighty-sixth-street, and that the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted.

Which was concurred in by the following vote, viz:

Affirmative—Aldermen Walsh, the President, Hall, Reed, Chipp, Jeremiah, Frear, Boole, Allen, Ottiwell, Froment, Farley and Genet—13.

Report of Committee on Public Health of Board of Councilmen, with resolution, that the Street Commissioner be directed to fill in sunken lots on the westerly side of the Eleventh-avenue, between Forty-fifth and Forty-sixth streets.

Which was concurred in by the following vote:

Affirmative—Aldermen Walsh, The President, Hall, Brady, Reed, Chipp, Mitchell, Jeremiah, Frear, Boole, Ottiwell, Froment, Farley—13.

MOTIONS.

Alderman Boole moved that this Board take a recess until six o'clock this P. M.

Which was carried.

Whereupon the President declared that the Board stood adjourned until this evening at six o'clock.

AFTER RECESS.

Present—Alderman Smith, Walsh, Hall, Brady, Reed, Mitchell, Jeremiah, Frear, Boole, Allen, Ottiwell, Farley.

The President being absent at roll call, on motion of Alderman Farley, Alderman Frear was called to the Chair.

PETITIONS.

By Alderman Walsh—

Petition of John Chambers, to be reimbursed for loss of horse.

Which was referred to the Committee on Finance.

By Alderman Walsh—

Bill of James Campbell, for fitting up poll of Fifth Election District, Sixth Ward.

Which was referred to Comptroller with power.

MOTIONS.

Alderman Farley moved to discharge Committee on Lamps and Gas from consideration of resolution to lay gas pipes in Fifty-ninth-street, between First and Second avenues.

Which was carried.

He then moved the adoption of the resolution.

Which was also carried.

REPORT.

The Committee of Finance presented a report in favor of paying Patrick McGuire for loss of horse.

Which was laid over.

PAPERS FROM BOARD OF COUNCILMEN.

Resolution to pay Clerks of Board of Aldermen for extra service rendered to the several committees of the Board, during the year 1862.

(In Board of Councilmen, Dec. 8, 1862, amended by including the Keeper of the City Hall and the Clerks of the Board of Councilmen.)

Which was concurred in by the following vote:

Affirmative—Aldermen Smith, Welsh, Hall, Brady, Reed, Mitchell, Jeremiah, Frear, Boole, Allen, Ottiwell, Farley—12.

Resolution in favor of increasing the salary of the Register of Water Rents, and the Deputy Register of Water Rents, in the Croton Aqueduct Department.

Amended, by Board of Councilmen, by increasing the salaries of the President of the Croton Aqueduct Board, the Clerk of Aqueduct Board, and Chief Clerk to the Register.

Action of Board of Councilmen concurred in by the following vote:

Affirmative—Aldermen Smith, Walsh, Brady, Reed, Mitchell, Jeremiah, Frear, Boole, Ottiwell, Farley—10.

Report of Committee on Markets, in relation to the proposed sale to the City, by James B. Taylor, of the property bounded by West-street, Tenth-avenue, Thirteenth-avenue and Gansevoort-street.

Which was laid over.

RESOLUTION.

By Alderman Boole—

Whereas, Application is made and now pending before the Common Council, by the Central Park Commissioners, for an additional issue of the stock of the Central Park Improvement Fund, amounting to three hundred thousand dollars; and whereas, several applications of a similar character have been made and granted; and as it is of great public importance that when so large an expenditure is involved, some accountability should be exacted from the aforesaid Commissioners; be it, therefore,

Resolved, That the Committee on Finance of this Board be and they are hereby authorized and directed, previous to taking action on such application, to make a thorough examination of the accounts and monetary transactions of the said Board of Commissioners, and report to this Board the result of their investigations.

Which was adopted.

PAPERS HERETOFORE LAID OVER.

Report of Committee on Public Health, in favor of concurring with Board of Councilmen in adopting resolution that the pool of stagnant water in One Hundred and Twenty-fifth-street, between Third-avenue and the Ward school-house, be immediately filled in, under the direction of the Street Commissioner.

Which was adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—Aldermen Smith, Walsh, Brady, Reed, Mitchell, Jeremiah, Frear, Boole, Ottiwell, Froment Farley—11.

Preamble of Board of Councilmen, reciting that Colonel Milton Cogswell, of the Forty-second Regiment New-York Volunteers, has, by his devotion to the Union, his courage and bravery in the field, and his endurance of privations in Southern prisons, won the respect and esteem of his countrymen, and that the City from which he received his command should present him a testimonial in appreciation of his services, with resolution, that a Committee of Three from each Board be appointed for the purpose of procuring a sword, sash and belt, to be presented to Colonel Milton Cogswell, and that the sum of five hundred dollars be and it is hereby appropriated therefor.

Which was laid over.

Resolution of Board of Councilmen, that the Street Commissioner be directed to advertise for proposals to build a house for Hose Company number Twenty-five, on the lot recently purchased by the Comptroller in Worth-st., near Centre-street, the same to be similar, in all respects, to house of Hose Company number One.

Which was concurred in by the following vote:

Affirmative—Aldermen Walsh, Hall, Brady, Reed, Mitchell, Jeremiah, Frear, Boole, Ottiwell, Allen, Farley—11.

Resolution of Board of Councilmen, that permission be given to Philip Deffaa, to construct a sewer at his own expense in Avenue B, from his premises, numbers forty-one and forty-three Avenue B, to connect with the sewer running through Third-street, under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Department.

Which was adopted.

Resolution, that the Committee on Army Affairs be directed to procure a stand of colors for all the new regiments from the City of New-York, at a price not to exceed one hundred and seventy-five dollars.

Which was adopted by the following vote, viz.:

Affirmative—Aldermen Smith, Walsh, Hall, Brady, Reed, Mitchell, Jeremiah, Frear, Boole, Ottiwell, Allen, Farley—12.

Report of Committee on Finance, recommending the adoption of a former report in favor of concurring with Board of Councilmen to refer the claim of J. B. Bacon, for pay for services as Surveyor on sewer in Twenty-second-street, to the Comptroller, with power.

Recommitted to the Committee.

Subsequently rescinded and concurred in.

Petition of the Church of the Holy Innocents for a donation to pay an assessment, with resolution that the Comptroller be directed to draw his warrant in favor of John J. Elmendorf, Pastor of the Church of the "Holy Innocents," for the sum of five hundred and forty-four dollars and fifty cents, to be applied in payment of assessments on the property of said church; for the work of building sewer in Thirty-seventh-street, the property being known by Ward numbers four thousand four hundred and eleven, four thousand four hundred and twelve, four thousand four hundred and thirteen, in the Twentieth Ward, the said amount of five hundred and forty-four dollars and fifty cents, hereby appropriated as above, being charged to the appropriation for donations.

Which was adopted by the following vote, viz.:

Affirmative—Aldermen Smith, Walsh, Hall, Brady, Reed, Mitchell, Jeremiah, Frear, Boole, Allen, Ottiwell, Farley—12.

Report of Committee on Sewers of Board of Councilmen, with resolution, that a sewer, with the necessary receiving basins and culverts be built in Corlears-street, from Grand to South streets, under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Board, and that the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted.

Which was concurred in by the following vote:

Affirmative—Alderman Smith, Walsh, Hall, Brady, Reed, Mitchell, Jeremiah, Frear, Boole, Allen, Ottiwell, Farley—12.

Report of Committee on Sewers, of Board of Councilmen, with resolution that a sewer be built in Cherry-street, from James to Roosevelt streets, with the necessary receiving basins and culverts, under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Board, and that the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted.

Which was concurred in by the following vote, viz.:

Affirmative—Aldermen Smith, Walsh, Hall, Brady, Reed, Mitchell, Jeremiah, Frear, Boole, Allen, Ottiwell, Farley—12.

Report of Committee on Sewers, in favor of adopting a resolution that a sewer, with the necessary receiving basins and culverts, be built in Spring-street, between Mott and Elizabeth streets, under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Board, and the accompanying ordinance therefor adopted.

Which was adopted by the following vote, viz.:

Affirmative—Aldermen Smith, Walsh, Hall, Brady, Read, Mitchell, Jeremiah, Frear, Boole, Allen, Ottiwell, Farley—12.

Report of Committee on Street in favor of concurring with Board of Councilmen in adopting resolution, that a sidewalk be laid along Jackson's square, south side of Jackson street, to the Ferry; also, that one be laid across Jackson street to the Ferry, and one from the Ferry to the south side of Jackson's square, under the direction of the Croton Acqueduct Board, and that the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted.

Which was adopted by the following vote, viz:

Affirmative—Aldermen Smith, Walsh, Hall, Brady, Reed, Mitchell, Jeremiah, Frear, Booie, Allen, Olliwell, Farley—12.

Report of Committee on Roads of Board of Councilmen, of one thousand eight hundred and sixtxty-one, with resolution that the southerly sidewalk of Fifty-third-street, between Eighth-avenue and Broadway, be flagged where not already done, and reflagged where necessary, under the direction of the Street Commissioner, and that the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted.

Which was adopted by the following vote, viz.:

Affirmative—Aldermen Smith, Walsh, Brady, Reed, Mitchell, Jeremiah, Frear, Boole, Allen, Ottiwell, Farley—11.

Report of Committee on Roads of the Board of Councilmen, with resolution that a crosswalk be laid from the southwest corner of Tirst-avenue and One Hundred and Fourteenth-street, to the southeast corner of said avenue and street, under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Board, and that the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted:

Which was concurred in by the following vote, viz;

Affirmative—Alderman Smith, Walsh, Brady, Reed, Mitchell, Jeremiah, Frear, Boole, Allen, Ottiwell, Farley—11.

Report of Committee on Roads of Board of Councilmen with resolution, that Eighty-second-street, between First and Second avenues, be regulated and graded and curb and gutter-stones set, under the direction of the Street Commissioner, and that the accompanying ordnance therefore be adopted.

Which was concurred in by the following vote, viz.:

Affirmative—Aldermen Smith, Walsh, Brady, Reed, Mitchell, Jeremiah, Frear, Boole, Allen, Ottiwell, Farley—11.

Report of Committee on Roads of Board of Councilmen, with resolution that the Street Commissioner be directed to have the curb and gutter repaired in One Hundred and Twentieth-street, from Second-avenue to Harlem River, and that the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted.

Which was concurred in by the following vote, viz.:

Affirmative—Aldermen Smith, Walsh, Brady, Reed, Mitchell, Jeremiah, Frear, Boole, Allen, Ottiwell, Farley—11.

Report of Committee on Roads of Board of Councilmen, with resolution that the Street Commissioner be directed to cause sidewalks in One Hundred and Eighteenth-street, between First-avenue and Avenue A, to be filled in and reflagged where necessary, and that the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted.

Which was concurred in by the following vote, viz.:

Affirmative—Aldermen Smith, Walsh, Brady, Reed, Mitchell, Jeremiah, Frear, Boole, Allen, Ottiwell, Farley—11.

Report of Committee on Roads of Board of Councilmen, with resolution that the sidewalks on the east side of Fourth-avenue, between One Hundred and Twenty-sixth and One Hundred and Twenty-seventh streets, be flagged where necessary, under the direction of the Street Commissioner, and that the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted.

Which was concurred in by the following vote, viz:

Affirmative—Aldermen Smith, Walsh, Brady, Reed, Mitchell, Jeremiah, Frear, Boole, Allen, Ottiwell, Farley—11.

Report of Committee on Roads of Board of Councilmen, with resolution that the sidewalks in Fifty-fourth-street, from the Eigth to the Ninth avenues, be flagged a space four feet wide, under the direction of the Street Commissioner, and that the accompanying ordinance be adopted.

Which was concurred in by the following vote, viz.:

Affirmative—Aldermen Smith, Walsh, Brady, Reed, Mitchell, Jeremiah, Frear, Boole, Allen, Ottiwell, Farley—11.

Report of Committee on Roads of Board of Councilmen with resolution that the Street Commissioner be directed to have the curb and gutter stones set and the sidewalks flagged a space four feet wide, through the middle of the same, where not flagged on both sides of Eightieth-street, from the Third to the Fourth-avenue, with ordinance therefor.

Which was concurred in by the following vote, viz.:

Affirmative—Aldermen Smith, Walsh, Brady, Reed, Mitchell, Jeremiah, Frear, Boole, Allen, Ottiwell, Farley—11.

Report of Committee on Roads of Board of Councilmen, with resolution that the sidewalks on the nortvwesterly corner of Fifty-seventh-street and Eighth-avenue be repaired where necessary under the direction of the Street Commissioner, and that the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted.

Which was concurred in by the following vote viz:

Affirmative—Aldermen Smith, Walsh, Brady, Reed, Mitchell, Jeremiah, Frear, Boole, Allen, Ottiwell, Farley—11.

Report of Committee on Roads of Board of Councilmen, with resolution that Ninety-second-street, from Eighth-avenue to Bloomingdale road, be regulated and graded, and as Ninety-third-street, from the same points also requires regulating and grading, and as the same is asked for by the property owners, they recommend that also for adoption, under the direction of the Street Commissioner, and that the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted.

Which was concurred in by the following vote, viz.:

Affirmative—Aldermen Smith, Walsh, Brady, Reed, Mitchell, Jeremiah, Frear, Boole, Allen, Ottiwell, Farley—11.

Report of Committee on Public Health, in favor of concurring with Board of Councilmen in adopting resolution that the vacant lots on the southeast corner of Third-avenue and Twenty-sixth-street, be fenced in, under the direction of the Street Commissioner, and that the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted.

Which was adopted by the following vote, viz.:

Affirmative—Aldermen Smith, Walsh, Brady, Reed, Mitchell, Jeremiah, Frear, Boole, Allen, Ottiwell, Farley—11.

Report of Committee on Public Health of Board of Aldermen with resolution that the Street Commissioner be directed to cause the vacant lots on the north side of Forty-eighth-street, between Second and Third avenues, to be fenced.

Which was concurred in by the following vote, viz.:

Affirmative—Aldermen Smith, Walsh, Brady, Reed, Mitchell, Jeremiah, Frear, Boole, Allen, Ottawell, Farley—11.

MOTIONS RESUMED.

Alderman Boole moved that when this Board adjourn, it do adjourn to meet again to-morrow, ninth inst., at one o'clock P. M.

Which was carried.

On motion the Board then adjourned.

D. T. VALENTINE, Clerk.

[OFFICIAL.]

BOARD OF COUNCILMEN.

STATED SESSION—MONDAY, Dec. 8, 1862, 5 o'clock P. M.

The Board met pursuant to adjournment, in their Chamber, No. 16 City Hall.

Present—Charles C. Pinckney, Esq., President, in the Chair, and the following members:

Councilmen Hogan, Barney, Hayes, Healy, Desmond, Jones, Ryan, Gross, Repper, Webster, Miller, Hazleton, Keech, Lent, Ross, Stevenson, The President, Babcock, Trotter, Snyder, Brice, Long.

The minutes of the two preceding meetings were read and approved.

RESOLUTIONS.

By Councilman Healy—

Resolved, That the Street Commissioner be and he is hereby directed to purchase from Silsbee, Mynderse & Co. the steam fire-engine now used by Engine Company Number Fifty, for the use of said Company, the cost of the same not to exceed the sum of three thousand five hundred dollars.

Which was laid over.

By Councilman Healy—

Resolved, That the Comptroller be and he is hereby authorized and directed to draw his warrant in favor of William Hassett for the sum of ten dollars, for fitting up election polls in the Sixth Election District of the Sixth Ward, and charge the same to its appropriate account.

Which was referred to Comptroller, with power.)

By Councilman Barney—

Resolved, That the Street Commissioner be and he is hereby authorized and directed to purchase for the use of the City, the clock now in use in the office of the Fire Telegraph, at a cost not to exceed two hundred and fifty dollars.

Which was laid over.

By Councilman Barney—

Whereas, by an act of the Legislature of the State of New-York, entitled "An Act relative to Contracts by the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of New-York," passed April seventeen, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-one, the powers and authority then vested in the Common Council relative to assessment lists, and the confirmation thereof, was devolved upon the Comptroller, Counsel to the Corporation and Recorder, who were constituted a Board of Revision and Correction of Assessments; and,

Whereas, The important labors imposed upon said officers by said act are in no ways connected with their official duties; and,

Whereas, No provision has been made by the Common Council to compensate them for their services as members of said Board; therefore, be it

Resolved, That the salaries of the Board of Revision and Correction of Assessments be and the same is hereby fixed at the sum of one thousand dollars each per annum, to take effect from and after the day upon which they entered upon their duties.

Which was laid over.

By Councilman Hayes—

Resolved, That the Comptroller be and he is hereby authorized and directed to draw his warrant in favor of James Burns for the sum of ten dollars, for fitting up poll of the Sixth Election District, Fourteenth Ward, at the December election.

Which was referred to Comptroller with power.

By Councilman Hayes—

Resolved, That the Comptroller be and he is hereby authorized and directed to draw his warrant in favor of Joseph Hutton for the sum of ten dollars, for fitting up poll of the Seventh Election District, Fourteenh Ward, at the December election.

Which was referred to Comptroller with power.

By Councilman Keech—

Resolved, That the Committee on Railroads be and are hereby instructed to ascertain the number of cars used and run by the Sixth-avenue Railroad Company during the last three years, together with the number of cars that have been licensed during said time, and also by what authority said company have laid rails in Fifty-ninth-street, together with such other information as the Committee may deem proper, and report forthwith.

Which was adopted.

REPORTS.

Report from Committee on Repairs and Supplies, in favor of adopting resolution that the Street Commissioner be directed to cause the house of number thirty-nine Liberty-street to be repaired at an expense not to exceed the sum of two hundred and fifty dollars, the same to be for the use of Hose Company number Eight, which sum is hereby appropriated therefor.

Which was laid over.

Report of Committee on Fire Department, in favor of concurring with Board of Aldermen in adopting resolution that the Street Commissioner be directed to have Engine number Forty-seven repaired, the same not to cost more than the sum of two hundred and fifty dollars, and that the engine be repaired under the direction of the Chief Engineer.

Which was laid over.

Report of Committee on Fire Department, in favor of concurring with Board of Aldermen in adopting resolution that the Street Commissioner be directed to cause the carriage of Hose Company number Thirty-six to be rebuilt, at an expense not to exceed two hundred and fifty dollars.

Which was laid over.

Report of Committee on Belgian Pavement, in favor of concurring with Board of Aldermen, in adopting resolution that Thirty-second-street, between the Eighth and Ninth avenues, be paved with trap-block pavement, under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Board, the property owners to pay half the expense and the City the remaining half, and the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted.

Which was laid over.

Report of Committee on Streets, in favor of adopting resolution that Fifty-ninth-street, between First and Second avenues, be curbed, guttered and flagged four feet wide, where not already flagged and curbed, under the direction of the Street Commissioner, and that the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted.

Which was laid over.

INVITATION.

An invitation was received from Mazeppa Engine Company Number Forty-eight, to attend their tenth annual ball at the Apollo Rooms, on Wednesday evening, December ten, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-two.

Which was adopted.

MOTION.

Councilman Keech moved that the Committee on Donations and Charities be discharged from further consideration of report of Committee on Finance of Board of Aldermen, with resolution that the sum of fifty thousand dollars be donated to the "Managers of the Roman Catholic Orphan Asylum of the City of New-York," to be applied to the erection of a new orphan asylum on the plot of ground bounded by Fifty-first and Fifty-second streets and Fourth and Madison avenues, and that the Comptroller in making his estimate of the expenses of the City Government for the year one thousand eight hundred and sixty-three, be directed to add therein the abovementioned amount."

PAPERS FROM BOARD OF ALDERMEN.

Bill of A. J. Terhune, for fitting up polls of First and Second Election Districts, Ninth Ward, for December election.

(By Board of Aldermen, referred to Comptroller, with power.)

Which was concurred in.

Bill of J. and H. Palmer, amounting to forty dollars, for putting up polls of Fourth, Fifth and Sixth Districts of Tenth Ward for December election, and Seventh District, Thirteenth Ward.

(By Board of Aldermen, referred to Comptroller, with power.)

Which was concurred in.

Bill of James Higgins, amounting to ten dollars, for fitting up polls of Sixth District, Seventh Ward, for December election.

(By Board of Aldermen, referred to Comptroller, with power.)

Which was concurred in.

Bill of Robert Walker, amounting to fifty dollars, for fitting up polls of the First, Second, Third, Fourth and Fifth Districts, Seventh Ward, for December election.

(By Board of Aldermen, referred to Comptroller, with power.)

Which was concurred in.

Resolution, that the Manhattan Gas Company be directed to have their mains laid in Hammond-street, from West-street to the Thirteenth-avenue; also, in Banks-street, from West-street to the Thirteenth-avenue; and also in Bethune-street, from West-street to the Thirteenth-avenue.

Which was concurred in.

Resolution, that the Croton Aqueduct Department be directed to cause a new outlet to be made in the sewer which at present empties in the slip south of and adjacent to Pier number Twenty-seven, foot of Robinson-street, North River, the said new outlet to be made in the slip north of and adjoining said pier, and the present outlet to be discontinued.

Which was laid over.

Report of Committee on Sewers, with resolution that a sewer, with the necessary receiving basins and culverts, be built in Fifty-third-street, from a point seventy feet east of the First-avenue, to the East River, under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Board.

Which was referred to Committee on Sewers.

Report of Committee on Public Health, with resolution that the low and sunken lots on Lexington-avenue, between Fifty-second and Fifty-third streets, be filled in and drained, under the direction of the Street Commissioner, with ordinance therefor.

Which was referred to Committee on Public Health.

Report of Committee on Public Health, with resolution, that the sunken lot between Forty-eighth and Forty-ninth streets and Fourth and Fifth avenues, be fenced and filled in, under the direction of the Street Commissioner, with ordinance therefor.

Which was referred to Committee on Board of Health.

Report of Committee on Roads, with resolution, that the Street Commissioner be directed to have the sidewalk in front of house and lot on the north side of East Forty-first-street, one hundred and twenty-five feet from Second-avenue, graded and flagged, with ordinance therefor.

Which was referred to Committee on Streets.

Report of Committee on Roads, with resolution that Seventy-sixth-street, between Fifth-avenue and East River, be regulated and graded, curbed and guttered, and the sidewalks flagged four feet wide, therein, under the direction of the Street Commissioner, and the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted.

Which was referred to the Committee on Roads.

Resolution, that permission be given to Frederick Falkland, to put up a refreshment stand on the south-east corner of Eighth-avenue and Seventy-second-street, during the pleasure of the Common Council.

Which was concurred in.

Report of Committee on Public Health, with resolution that the vacant lots in Forty-fifth street, south side, between the Sixth and Seventh avenues, from number one hundred and twelve to number one hundred and twenty-two, be fenced in, under the direction of the Street Commissioner, and that the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted.

Which was referred to the Committee on Public Health

Preamble, with resolution, that the Clerk of the Common Council be directed to employ a suitable person to compile the Debates in the two branches of the Common Council from the first day of January one thousand eight hundred and sixty-two, to the first day of January one thousand eight hundred and sixty-three, at an expense not to exceed one thousand dollars, which sum is hereby appropriated therefor, and the Comptroller directed to pay the same upon the presentation of proper vouchers.

Which was lost.

Report of Committee on Streets, with resolution that the Street Commissioner be directed to have the north side of Fifty-seventh-street, between the Third and Fourth avenues, flagged, curbed and guttered, where not already done, and that the accompanying ordinance be adopted therefor.

Which was referred to Committee on Streets.

Resolution that the Comptroller be directed to draw his warrant in favor of Wm. Keane & Co., for the sum of two hundred and seventy-six dollars and twenty-five cents, for furnishing gas-pipes and fixtures, and putting up the same in the Chamber of the Board of Aldermen, and charge the same to its appropriate account.

Which was referred to Committee on Repairs and Supplies.

Resolution, that the cellar of house of Hose Company number Nineteen be fitted up immediately, under the direction of the Street Commissioner, at an expense not to exceed two hundred and fifty dollars.

Which was referred to Committee on Fire Department.

Resolution, that the Comptroller be directed to draw his warrant in favor of Edmond W. Henry, for the sum of two hundred and twenty-six dollars and fifty-seven cents, for materials furnished, and for fitting up the Chamber of the Board of Aldermen, and charge the same to the appropriate account.

Which was referred to Committee on Repairs and Supplies.

Report of Joint Special Committee, appointed to make arrangements to receive the Twelfth Regiment New-York National Guard, and extend to them the hospitalities of the City, with resolution that the Comptroller be directed to draw his warrant in favor of the proprietors of the St. Nicholas Hotel, for the sum of one thousand and six dollars for dinner furnished the Twelfth Regiment New-York National Guard, on their return home from Harper's Ferry; also in favor of Benjamin F. Brady, for the sum of thirty-five dollars for engrossing resolutions; also in favor of James Young, for the sum of twenty dollars for printing; also in favor of Mr. Grafulla, Leader of Shelton's Band, for music, and charge the same to its proper account.

Which was laid over.

Supplementary report of the Joint Special Committee appointed to make arrangements to celebrate the Fourth of July, with resolution that the Comptroller be directed to draw his warrant in favor of persons set opposite their name, and charge the same to its proper account.

Which was laid over.

Petition of the Bloomingdale Baptist Church for remission of assessment, with resolution that the Comptroller be directed to draw his warrant in favor of Isaac Westervelt, D. D., pastor of the Bloomingdale Baptist Church, in the sum of nine hundred and ninety-six dollars and eighty-one cents, to be applied by the said Isaac Westervelt, in payment of an assessment on the property of the said Church, in the work of resetting curb and gutter stones and flagging Forty-second street between Eighth-avenue and Broadway, and paving said street with trap-block pavement between Seventh and Eighth avenues, the said amount to be charged by the Comptroller to the account of donations.

Which was laid over.

GENERAL ORDERS.

Resolution that five hundred dollars be appropriated to procure a stand of colors for the Twelfth Regiment New-York State Militia.

Which was laid over.

Resolution that the Street Commissioner be directed to prepare specifications and advertise for proposals to alter the house now jointly occupied by Engine Company number Thirty and Hook and Ladder Company number Fifteen, in accordance with resolution passed by the Common Council.

Which was adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—Councilmen Hogan, Barney, Hayes, Healy, Desmond, Jones, Ryan, Gross, Repper, Webster, Miller, Hazleton, Keech, Lent, Stevenson, The President, Babcock, Snyder, Brice, Long—20.

Negative—Councilmen Ross, Trotter—2.

Resolution of Board of Aldermen that the Comptroller be directed to draw his warrant in favor of Francis J. Tuomey, Christian B. Woodruff, Simeon Meyers, E. W. Taylor, Gustavus A. Valentine and William Hitchman, each for the sum of two hundred and fifty dollars, to be in full payment for services rendered as clerks to the several Committees of the Board of Aldermen for the year one thousand eight hundred and sixty-two; also, in favor of H. N. Parker and L. P. Smith, each for the sum of two hundred and fifty dollars, to be in full payment for services rendered as messengers, &c., to the several Committees of the Board of Aldermen for the year one thousand eight hundred and sixty-two, to be taken from the appropriation for City contingencies, or any other appropriate account.

(In Board of Councilmen, December four, amended by adding thereto, after the words "for the year one thousand eight hundred and sixty-two," the words following, viz.:

"Also, in favor of James M. Sweeny, John A. Seale, Orsen Cavanah, William H. Moloney, James A. Early, John F. Culligan, James Dunphy, Geo. Letterman, Thos. J. Carleton and Henry Snyder, each for the sum of two hundred and fifty dollars, for services rendered as clerks and messengers to the several Committees of the Board of Councilmen for the year one thousand eight hundred and sixty-two.")

Councilman Keech moved to still further amend said resolution by adding thereto the words, "also, in favor of George W. Roome for the sum of two hundred and fifty dollars for services rendered the special Committees of the Common Council."

Which was carried.

And the resolution, as amended, was adopted by the following vote, viz.:

Affirmative—Councilmen Hogan, Barney, Hayes, Healy, Desmond, Jones, Ryan, Gross, Repper, Webster, Miller, Hazleton, Keech, Lent, Snyder, Brice, Long—17.

Negative—Councilmen Ross, Stevenson, Babcock, Trotter—4.

Petition of James Clark, to be released from the payment of a certain assessment on lot situated on the southeast corner of Duane and Washington streets.

(By Board of Aldermen, prayer of petitioner granted.)

Which was concurred in by the following vote:

Affirmative—Councilmen Hogan, Barney, Hayes, Healy, Desmond, Jones, Ryan, Gross, Repper, Webster, Miller, Hazleton, Keech, Lent, Stevenson, Babcock, Snyder, Brice, Long—19.

Negative—Councilmen Ross, The President, Trotter—3.

RESOLUTIONS RESUMED.

By Councilman Babcock (introduced by unanimous consent)—

Resolved, That crosswalks be laid across the Third-avenue at Fifty-eighth-street, in a line with the sidewalks on either side of said Fifty-eighth-street.

Which was referred to the Committee on Streets.

By Councilman Webster (introduced by unanimous consent)—

Bill of Franz C. Rieth, amounting to ten dollars, for fitting up poll of First Election District, Tenth Ward, for the December election.

Referred to Comptroller with power.

By Councilman Webster (introduced by unanimous consent)—

Bill of James Griffiths, amounting to ten dollars, for fitting up poll of Third Election District, Tenth Ward, for December election.

Referred to Comptroller with power.

MOTIONS.

Councilman Hazleton moved to suspend the rules for the purpose of taking a paper from the table.

Which was lost.

GENERAL ORDERS RESUMED.

Report of Committee on Finance of Board of Aldermen with resolution that the Comptroller be directed to draw his warrant in favor of Rev. Wm. Clowry, pastor of St. Gabriel's Church, for the sum of nine hundred and seventy-eight dollars and forty-three cents, to be applied in payment of taxes now due and owing on the property of said church in Thirty-sixth-street between First and Second avenues, as well as refunding said church the amount paid for taxes on its said property since the same has been used for exclusively religious purposes, the whole amount to be charged by the Comptroller to the Appropriation for Donations.

Which was concurred in by the following vote:

Affirmative—Councilmen Hogan, Barney, Hayes, Healy, Desmond, Jones, Ryan, Gross, Repper, Webster, Miller, Hazleton, Keech, Lent, Snyder, Brice, Long—17.

Negative—Councilmen Ross, Stevenson, The President, Babcock, Trotter—5.

Resolution, of the Board of Aldermen, that the Comptroller be directed to draw his warrant in favor of the widow of Thomas Byrnes, the late Superintendent of Lands and Places, for the amount of his salary for the remainder of the year up to January first, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-three.

Which was concurred in by the following vote:

Affirmative—Councilmen Hogan, Barney, Hayes, Healy, Desmond, Jones, Ryan, Gross, Repper, Webster, Miller, Hazleton, Keech, Lent, Ross, Stevenson, The President, Babcock, Trotter, Snyder, Brice, Long—22.

Petition of William Leslie, to be remunerated for loss of horse, with resolution, that the Comptroller be directed to draw his warrant in favor of William Leslie for the sum of one hundred dollars, such amount being in full for loss of horse and the damages consequent thereon.

Which was concurred in by the following vote:

Affirmative—Councilmen Hogan, Barney, Hayes, Healy, Desmond, Jones, Ryan, Gross, Repper, Webster, Miller, Hazleton, Keech, Lent, Babcock, Snyder, Brice, Long—18.

Negative—Councilmen Ross, Stevenson, The President, Trotter—4.

Resolution that the Comptroller be and he is hereby directed to draw his warrant in favor of John S. Henry, President of the Board of Aldermen, and Charles C. Pinckney, President of the Board of Councilmen, each for the sum of five hundred dollars, as compensation for their services as Commissioners of Health for the year one thousand eight hundred and sixty-two.

Which was adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—Councilmen Hogan, Barney, Hayes, Healy, Desmond, Jones, Ryan, Gross, Repper, Webster, Miller, Hazleton, Keech, Lent, Stevenson, Babcock, Snyder, Brice, Long—19.

Negative—Councilmen Ross, Trotter—2.

Report of Committee on Croton Aqueduct Department in favor of adopting resolution that permission be given to Jonathan Lawrence to lay pipes in the district laying between Thirty-fourth and Forty-second streets and Third and Sixth avenues, from which, in connection with an elevated reservoir, the houses in this district may be supplied with an extra head of water.

Which was laid over.

Resolution of Board of Aldermen, that the Comptroller be directed to draw his warrant in favor of George Patterson, for the sum of two thousand two hundred and three dollars and fifty cents, for painting, frescoing and decorating the Chamber of the Board of Aldermen.

Which was concurred in by the following vote:

Affirmative—Councilmen Hogan, Barney, Hayes, Healy, Desmond, Jones, Ryan, Gross, Repper, Webster, Miller, Hazleton, Keech, Lent, Ross, Stevenson, Babcock, Snyder, Brice, Long—20.

Negative—The President, Councilman Trotter—2.

Report of Committee on Fire Department, in favor of concurring with Board of Aldermen in granting prayer of Messrs. Spinel, Mackey and Hickman, to have the sum of three hundred and twenty dollars refunded them, for extra inspector's fees on the contract for building houses for Hose Companies numbers Six and Thirty-one.

Which was adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—Councilmen Barney, Hayes, Healy, Desmond, Jones, Ryan, Gross, Repper, Webster, Miller, Hazleton, Keech, Stevenson, Snyder, Brice, Long—16.

Negative—Councilmen Hogan, Lent, Ross, The President, Babcock, Trotter—6.

Preamble, with resolution that a Committee of Five from each Board be appointed for the purpose of procuring a sword, sash and belt, to be presented to Major-General Franz Sigel, and that the sum of eight hundred dollars be appropriated therefor.

(In Board of Councilmen, October twenty-third and December fourth, lost for want of constitutional votes; subsequently reconsidered and postponed.)

[illegible] Gross moved that such resolution lay upon the table.

Which was lost by the following vote:

Affirmative—Councilmen Barney, Hayes, Healy, Desmond, Jones, Ryan, Gross, Long—8.

Negative—Councilmen Hogan, Repper, Webster, Miller, Hazleton, Keech, Lent, Ross, Stevenson, The President, Babcock, Trotter, Snyder, Brice—14.

Councilman Healy moved that the resolution be amended by striking therefrom the sum of "eight hundred dollars," and inserting in lieu thereof the sum of "two hundred and fifty dollars."

Which was lost by the following vote:

Affirmative—Councilmen Healy, Jones, Ryan, Lent, The President—5.

Negative—Councilman Hogan, Barney, Hayes, Desmond, Repper, Webster, Miller, Hazleton, Keech, Ross, Babcock, Trotter, Snyder, Brice, Long—15.

Councilman Healy moved that the resolution be amended by inserting in its provisions the name of "Thomas Francis Meagher."

Councilman Hayes moved that the whole subject be laid over.

Which was carried.

Resolution that the vacant lots on the northwesterly corner of Lexington-avenue and Fifty-first-street, extending from the School-house in Fifty-first-street to the Church building on Lexington-avenue and Fifty-second-street; on the westerly side of Lexington-avenue, between Fifty-second and Fifty-third streets; also, south of Fifty-third-street, between Lexington and Fourth-avenues; and in Fifty-second-street, both sides, between Third and Lexington avenues, except those already done, be fenced, under the direction of the Street Commissioner.

Councilman Babcock offered in connection therewith an ordinance, and moved that the resolution be amended by adding thereto the words, "and that the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted."

Which amendment was adopted.

And the resolution as amended, with the ordinance, was laid over.

REPORTS RESUMED.

Councilman Ryan moved that the Committee on Salaries and Offices be discharged from the further consideration of resolution of Board of Alderman that the salary of the Register of Water Rents be increased to the sum of two thousand five hundred dollars per annum, and the salary of the Deputy Register, Clerk of Aqueduct Board and Chief Clerk to the Register to the sum of two thousand dollars per annum each.

Which was carried.

Councilman Jones moved that the resolution be referred to the Committee on Finance.

Which was carried by the following vote:

Affirmative—Councilmen Hayes, Healy, Desmond, Jones, Ross, The President, Trotter—7.

Negative—Councilmen Hogan, Barney, Ryan, Gross, Repper, Webster, Miller, Hazleton, Keech, Lent, Stevenson, Babcock, Snyder, Long—14.

Councilman Hayes moved that the resolution be amended by adding thereto the words: "and that the salary of the President of the Croton Aqueduct Board be increased to five thousand dollars."

Which was carried by the following vote:

Affirmative—Councilmen Barney, Hayes, Healy, Desmond, Ryan, Gross, Repper, Webster, Miller, Hazleton, Keech, Snyder, Brice, Long—14.

Negative—Councilmen Hogan, Jones, Lent, Orton, Ross, Stevenson, The President, Babcock, Trotter—9.

And the resolution was adopted by the following vote, viz.:

Affirmative—Councilmen Barney, Hayes, Healy, Desmond, Ryan, Gross, Repper, Webster, Miller, Hazleton, Keech, Snyder, Brice, Long—14.

Negative—Councilmen Hogan, Jones, Lent, Orton, Ross, Stevenson, The President, Babcock, Trotter—9.

Councilman Jones moved the point of order, that eighteen votes were required to adopt the paper, and the President decided the point of order to be not well taken.

Councilman Jones gave notice that he should enter a protest against such decision.

Report of Committee on Markets in favor of concurring with Board of Aldermen in adopting resolution that the Street Commissioner be directed to advertise for plans for building a market, to occupy the ground belonging to the Corporation of this City, between Sixteenth and Seventeenth streets, Avenue C and the East River, and transmit the same to the Common Council for their adoption.

Which was lost for want of a constitutional vote.

Affirmative—Councilmen Barney, Desmond, Ryan, Gross, Repper, Hazleton, Keech, Stevenson, Babcock, Snyder, Brice, Long—12.

Negative—Councilmen Hogan, Hayes, Jones, Webster, Miller, Lent, Orton, Ross, The President, Trotter—10.

Councilman Long moved that said unfavorable vote be reconsidered.

Affirmative—Councilmen Barney, Healy, Desmond, Ryan, Gross, Repper, Webster, Miller, Hazleton, Keech, Ross, Stevenson, The President, Babcock, Trotter, Snyder, Brice, Long—18.

Negative—Councilmen Hogan, Jones, Orton—3.

And the paper was laid over.

Report of Committee on Markets, with resolutions relative to the purchase of a market site on the west side of the City.

Councilman Orton moved to amend the second resolution above by adding thereto, after the words "a good and sufficient deed of the same," the words following, viz.: "Said deed to be approved by the Counsel to the Corporation."

Which was lost by the following vote:

Affirmative—Councilmen Ryan, Gross, Orton, Ross, Stevenson, The President, Babcock, Trotter—8.

Negative—Councilmen Hogan, Barney, Hayes, Healy, Desmond, Jones, Repper, Webster, Miller, Hazleton, Keech, Snyder, Brice, Long—14.

Councilman Miller moved the adoption of the resolution, and therein called the previous question.

The President stated the question—"Shall the main question now be put?"

Which was decided in the affirmative by the following vote:

Affirmative—Councilmen Hogan, Barney, Hayes, Healy, Desmond, Gross, Repper, Webster, Miller, Hazleton, Snyder, Brice, Long—13.

Negative—Councilmen Jones, Ryan, Keech, Orton, Ross, Stevenson, The President, Babcock, Trotter—9.

The previous question was then stated to be on the adoption of the resolutions.

And the President declared the paper to be lost for want of a constitutional vote, by the following vote, viz.:

Affirmative—Councilmen Hogan, Barney, Hayes, Healy, Desmond, Gross, Repper, Webster, Miller, Hazleton, Keech, Snyder, Brice, Long—14.

Negative—Councilmen Ryan, Orton, Ross, Stevenson, The President, Babcock, Trotter—7.

Councilman Miller appealed from the decision of the Chair that eighteen votes were necessary to pass the paper.

The President put the question, "Shall the decision of the Chair stand as the judgment of the Board?"

Which was decided in the negative by the following vote, viz.:

Affirmative—Councilmen Ryan, Orton, Ross, Stevenson, Babcock, Trotter—6.

Negative—Councilmen Hogan, Barney, Hayes, Healy, Desmond, Gross, Repper, Webster, Miller, Hazleton, Keech, Snyder, Brice, Long—14.

Whereupon the President declared that the decision of the Chair being reserved, the resolution was adopted by the Board.

RESOLUTIONS AGAIN RESUMED.

By Councilmen Jones, (introduced by unanimous consent)—

Resolved, That the Croton Board be, and they are hereby directed to inform the Board by what authority the pay of the Water Police connected with that Department, was stopped for the twenty-seventh day of November.

Which was adopted.

MOTIONS AGAIN RESUMED.

Councilman Gross moved to take up the report of Committee on Markets, relative to the Sixteenth-street Market, laid over this evening.

Which was carried.

And the same was adopted by the following vote, viz.:

Affirmative—Councilmen Barney, Hayes, Healy, Desmond, Jones, Ryan, Gross, Repper, Webster, Miller, Hazleton, Keech, Ross, Stevenson, Babcock, Snyder, Brice, Long—18.

Negative—Councilmen Hogan, The President, Trotter—3.

Councilman Ross moved that the Board do now adjourn.

Which was carried.

Whereupon the President declared that the Board stands adjourned until Thursday next, eleventh instant, at six o'clock.

JAS. M. SWEENEY, Clerk.

LAW REPORTS.

Court Calendar—This Day.

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM.—Adjourned to Dec. 13, at 11 o'clock A. M.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—*Part I.*—Nos. 3831, 3835, 3837, 3843, 3845, 3849, 3851, 3857, 3859, 3861, 3863, 3867, 3873, 3875, 3879, 3881, 3883, 3885, 3887, 3891, 3893, 3895, 3897, 3899, 3901, 3903, 3904, 3911, 3913, 3915. *Part II.*—Nos. 4220, 4222, 4224, 4226, 4228, 4230, 4232, 4234, 4236, 4238, 4240, 4242, 4244, 4246, 4248, 4250, 4252, 4254, 4256, 4258. *Part III.*—Nos. 4074, 6047, 6049, 6048, 344, 394, 2506, 3611, 3641, 3784, 3780, 3896, 3820, 3834, 3932, 3946, 3948, 3377.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM—Nos. 388, 429, 319, 459, 460, 461, 462, 463, 464, 465, 466, 467, 468, 469, 470, 471, 472, 473, 474, 475.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM.—*Part I.*—Nos. 1081, 2681, 11, 2993, 3193, 3195, 3197, 3199, 3205, 3207, 3209, 3211, 3213, 3215, 3217. *Part II.*—Nos. 2712, 636, 978, 1752, 1858, 1854, 2898, 2900, 2904, 2906, 2908, 2916, 2912, 2914, 2916.

COMMON PLEAS—TRIAL TERM.—*Part I.*—Nos. 1686, 1728, 1767, 1161, 1803, 1804, 1805, 1806, 1807, 1808, 1809, 1810, 1811, 1222, 77. *Part II.*—Nos. 1300, 1457, 1454, 1393, 1705, 1747, 1802, 1733, 1442, 414, 1816, 1817, 1818, 1819, 1823.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange....Dec. 8, 1862.

$6,000	U.S. 6s, '81, Cou..	104	250	Erie R. Pref........	92⅜
22,000	U. S. 5s, '74. Cou.	92	50	do...........b30	92¾
1,500	Treas. 7 3-10 ℘ c. Notes......small.	103¼	200	do...........b30	92⅝
8,000	do............	103⅜	50	do............	92¼
40,000	do............	103⅜	150	Hud. River R.......	74
2,000	U. S. 6s, 1 yr. C.	97	200	do...........b30	74
1,000	Virginia St. 6s...	62½	250	do...........s10	74
3,000	Mo. 6s Iss. to Hn. & St. J.	72½	100	Harlem Railroad....	21⅛
4,000	Hud. R. Con. M..	96	50	do...........b30	21½
5,000	Mich. So. 2d M...	92¾	100	do............	21⅝
5,000	Ill. Cen. R. B...	109	50	do...........s30	21¾
3,000	Mich S. sink. f..	103	100	do............	21¾
11,000	P., Ft. W. & C. 2dm.	91¾	200	Reading Railroad..	75½
4,000	P. Ft. W. & C. 3d m.	70	100	do............	75⅛
25	Bank of Commerce.	89	100	Mich. Cen. R......s30	89⅞
5	Bank of St. of N. Y.	98	350	do............	90
20	Hanover Bank......	87½	10	do............	90¼
10	Shoe & L. Bank.....	101½	200	do............	90⅛
82,000	American Gold..	131⅛	100	do...........s30	90
30,000	do.....b60	131⅝	100	do...........s30	89⅞
60,000	do......b30.	131⅝	300	Harlem R. Pref.....	50⅜
80,000	do.....b15.	131⅝	200	M. So. & N. Ind. R.	38⅞
70,000	do.....b30	131½	100	do...........s30	38¾
75,000	do..........	131⅜	700	do............	38⅝
20,000	do.......s60.	131	200	M. S. & N. G. S....	83
50	Del. & H. C. Co.....	112	200	do............	82⅞
50	Penn. Coal Co......	115½	10	Panama Railroad..	159⅞
21	Rome & Wa. R......	82	30	do............	160
100	Cum. Coal Pr......	13½	550	Ill. Central R. S....	78
100	do........s30	13	50	do...........b10	78
25	do..........	13	50	do............	77⅞
20	Pac. Mail S. Co.....	121¼	5	Clev. Col. & Cin. R.	141
20	do..........	121½	100	Clev. & Pitts. R....	41¾
25	do.......s30.	121	400	do............	41¾
50	do......s10.	121½	500	do...........s30	41¾
64	do..........	121¾	350	do............	42
100	do......s15	121¾	100	do...........b30	42½
100	do......b30.	122	150	Gal. & Chi. R......	80¼
100	do......b15.	122	200	do............	80½
400	N. Y. Cen. R.....	102⅛	100	do...........s30	80
100	do..........	102⅜	250	do...........b30	80¼
			400	do...........s30	79⅞
			150	do...........s10	80½
50	do.......[illegible]	[illegible]	200	Clev. & Tol. R......	67½
100	do.......[illegible]	[illegible]	250	do...........b30	[illegible]
50	do.......s30	[illegible]	200	do...........s10	[illegible]
250	do.......b60.	102⅝	100	do............	67⅞
400	Erie Railway.......	61½	100	do...........s30	67¼
1000	do..........	61⅛	300	Chic. & R. I. R...s30	79⅛
50	Del. Lack. & W. R	120	100	do............	79⅛
30	Pitts., Ft. W. & C. R.	50	200	do...........b10	79⅜
6	Nor. & Wor. R.....	71½			

SECOND BOARD.

$1,000	U.S. 6s, '81. Reg.	99⅛	50	N. Y. Cen. R.......	102⅜
10,000	U. S. 6s, '81, Cou.	104⅛	100	Erie Railway.......	61
2,500	U. S. D. Notes...	127¼	100	Hudson River R....	74⅛
1,000	U. S. 6s, 1 yr. C.	96⅛	100	do...........b60	74¼
3,000	Mo. St. 6s........	52¼	25	M. S. & N. I. R....	38¼
3,000	N. C. St. 6s......	69¾	50	do............	38⅞
2,000	Brook, C. W. L..	113	100	Harlem R. Pref..s30	50⅛
2,000	Hud. R. 3d M....	101⅛	250	Mich. Cen. R.......	90¼
4,000	Tol. & W. 1st m..	97⅛	100	do...........b30	90¼
650	Tol. & W. 2d mtg.	80	200	do............	90⅛
17,500	do..........	80⅛	100	do............	90
5,000	A. & T. H. 2dm. prf.	79	250	Ill, Central R. S.s30	78
85,000	Amer. Gold.......	131⅞	250	do............	78
20,000	do.......b60.	132	150	do...........s10	78
4,000	Ill. C. R. Bonds..	109	200	Clev. & Pitts. R....	42
25	New-Jersey Zinc..	90	200	do............	42½
50	Pac. M. S. Co..s15.	121¾	200	do...........b30	42⅛
300	do.......s10.	121½	200	Gal. & Chic. R...s15	79⅞
25	Penn. Coal Co.....	115¾	200	do............	80
25	Erie Railway Pref.	92⅞	100	Cleve. & T. R....s30	67¾
300	do.......b30	92⅞	200	do............	67⅞
100	do..........	92⅞	100	Chic. & R. I. R....	79⅞
50	do.......s30	92⅞	100	do............	79⅞
100	do..........	92⅞	50	Mil. & P. Du C. R..	33
300	do..........	93			

THIRD BOARD—1 P. M.

At Room No. 23 William-street.

150	N. Y. Cen. R......	102⅜	100	M. S. & N. I. G. S..b3	83
100	Erie Railway.....b3	61½	250	do...........s10	83
500	do.......c	61	500	Galena & C. R...s30	83
1000	M. So. & N. I. R.b3	39	100	do...........s3	83
100	Chic. & R. I. R.....	79¼			

FOURTH BOARD—4 P. M.

At Room No. 23 William-street.

$5,000	U. S. 6s, Con.b3.	104	50	Gal. & Chic. R...b3	80⅛
15,000	Amer. Gold...s3.	131⅝	200	do...........s30	80⅛
15,000	do......s10.	131⅝	100	do............	80⅛
50	N. Y. Cen. R......	102⅛	300	do...........b30	80⅛
300	Erie Railway.....b3	61⅜	100	do............	80⅛
100	Erie R. Pref.....b3	93⅛	600	Clev. & Tol. R.....	68⅛
50	Mich. Cen. R....b10	90⅛	550	do...........s30	68⅛
150	M. S. & N. I. R....	39⅛	900	do...........b3	68⅜
150	do.......b3	39⅜	200	do...........b3	68⅜
350	Ill. Cent. R.....b3	78⅛	200	do...........s60	68⅛
100	do.......b3	78⅜	650	Chi. & R. I. R....s3	79⅛
200	Clev. & Pitts. R....	42⅛	100	do...........b3	79⅜

MONDAY, Dec. 8—P. M.

The Weekly Averages of the Banks of the City of New-York, on Saturday, Dec. 6, 1862, present in the aggregate the following changes from the previous exhibit of Nov. 29:

Decrease in Loans....................	$1,478,407
Decrease in Specie..................	287,118
Increase in Circulation..............	108,017
Increase in Undrawn Deposits.......	5,390,938

Including the Clearing-house operations of the week, which show the inter-exchanges between the Banks, and including also the Sub-Treasury balance at the close of the week, the following is the general comparison with the previous exhibit, and also with the movement this time last season:

	Dec. 7, 1861.	Dec. 6, 1862.	Nov. 29, 1862.
Capital.........	$69,050,000	$69,128,000	$69,128,000
Loans..........	159,793,953	171,483,887	172,962,294
Specie.........	42,318,610	37,662,868	37,949,986
Circulation....	8,825,730	9,924,818	9,816,801
Gross Deposits..	153,470,757	192,351,389	193,655,673
Exchanged......	19,851,796	38,748,612	34,661,958
Undrawn........	133,618,787	153,692,777	158,993,715
In Sub-Treasury.	6,539,829	9,258,443	12,035,135

The only remarkable feature in the Bank return this afternoon is the heavy decrease in the line of Deposits. The fluctuations in this department of the Statement have been very considerable for three weeks past, both ways; but the result, to-day, is about ten and a half millions lower than the average of November 15. The Loans and Discounts are about a million and a half below last week, and $7,300,000 below the 15th November. The Specie line is steady—remarkably so, considering the large export movement of the past two or three weeks. The market for Money, to-day, is 6 ℘ cent. ℘ annum, to the Brokers. The supply is easy at this rate.

The price of Gold, which closed on Saturday at 131⅞ ℘ cent., ruled at 131½@⅝@⅞ this forenoon, and finally advanced to 131⅞ again, and closed at 131⅞ ℘ cent. The California packet, which arrived on Saturday night, afforded a good supply for export buyers, besides inducing some speculative sales for a lower price. The Exchange Market for the Boston mail to-morrow is unsettled by the fluctuations in Gold, and while 146 ℘ cent. on London is the quoted rate for first-class Bankers' bills, the actual business for the present mail is light, thus far, at 145¼@145½ ℘ cent.

The Stock Exchange continues to be influenced, both ways, by the various rumors from Washington and the construction placed on the report of the Secretary of the Treasury. The actual business to-day was not very large. At the early Board prices were inclined to lower figures than on Saturday afternoon, but with no particular pressure to sell at the decline of ⅜@½ ℘ cent. on the Railways, and ¼@⅜ on Treasury Bonds. Between the sessions of the Board the bidding improved a fraction, and at the Second Board the prices made were nearly equal to the last quotations of Saturday. Late in the afternoon, at the outside Room on William-street, the market left off rather firm, at about the following rates. The demand was stronger than at either of the regular sessions of the Board, and on Erie Preferred and some of the Western Stocks the demand was buoyant:

	Sat.	Mon.		Sat.	Mon.
U. S. 6s. 1881....	104	104	Missouris........	52⅛	52¾
Treas. 7.30.℘ cts.	103⅜	103⅜	Tennessees.......	54	54
U.S. Notes C. H.	128	128	Harlem..........	21⅞	21⅝
American Gold..	131⅞	131⅞	Illinois Central..	78⅛	78⅛
N. Y. Central...	102⅛	102⅜	Toledo...........	67⅞	68⅜
Erie Common...	61⅜	61⅛	Pittsburgh.......	42	42⅛
Erie Preferred..	92⅞	93⅜	Rock Island......	79¾	79⅞
Hudson..........	74	74	Galena..........	80⅛	80⅛
Mich. Central...	89⅞	90⅛	Pacific..........	121	121⅛
Mich. Southern..	39⅛	39⅛	Panama.........	160	160
Mich. Guarant'd.	83	83⅛	Harlem Pref.....	50⅜	51⅛

The following are the bids made to-day for the City Bank Shares:

New York..........	107	Shoe & Leather.........	101
Manhattan..........	129	Corn Exchange.........	101½
Merchants'..........	103⅛	Continental............	88⅛
Union...............	106	St. Nicholas...........	92
City................	118	Commonwealth..........	87⅛
Phenix..............	104	New-York County.......	100
Tradesmen's........	101	Importers' & Traders'..	102
State of New-York.....	98⅛	Park...................	117
Commerce...........	98⅜	Bank of N. America....	98
Broadway...........	140	Hanover...............	87⅛
Ocean..............	85	Irving................	76
American Exchange....	97	Metropolitan..........	104⅛
Chatham............	88	Grocers'..............	88

And the following for the Railway Mortgages:

N. Y. Cen. 6s, Real Es.	100	M. S. & N. I. s. f. 7 ℘ c.	103
N. Y. Cen. 6s, sub......	108	Ill. Cen. 7 ℘ c., '75.......	109
N. Y. Cen. 7s, '64......	105⅛	St. L., A. & T. H. 1sts..	97
N. Y. Cen. 7s, '76......	114⅛	T. H. & A. 2ds Pref......	78
N. Y. Cen. 7s, con., '76..	115	Chi. & N. W. G. B. Ex.	85
Erie firsts, '68.........	113	Chi. & N. W. 1sts Ass.	60
Erie seconds, '79.......	110	Chi. & N. W. seconds..	[illegible]
Erie thirds, '83........	106⅛	Han. & St. Jo. firsts..	
Erie fourths, '80.......	100	Tol. & Wab. firsts.....	
Erie fifths, '88........	96	Tol. & Wab. seconds....	[illegible]
B., N.Y. & E. 1sts '77..	93	M. & P. Du Chien firsts.	10[illegible]
Hudson firsts, '69......	117	Gal. & Chic. firsts......	110
Hudson seconds, '65.....	112⅛	Gal. & Chic. firsts, ext.	109
Hudson thirds, '75......	101⅛	Gal. & Chi. seconds.....	109
Hudson conv., '67......	96	Chi. & R. I. firsts......	110
Harlem firsts, '69-'73...	106	Cleve. & Tol. s. f.......	103⅛
Harlem thirds, '68......	92⅛	Pitts., F. W. & C. 1sts.	105⅛
Mich. Cen. 8℘ct., '69-'72.	111	Pitts., F. W. & C. 2ds..	91
Mich. Cen. s.f., 8 ℘ c. '82.	113⅛	Pitts., F. W. & C. 3ds..	69⅛
C., Bur. & Q. 8℘c. 1sts...	112	Clev. & Pitts. 2ds.......	101
Mich. So. 7℘c. seconds	92⅛	Clev. & Pitts. 4ths......	71
N. Ind. Goshen line, '68.	102		

The earnings of the Toledo and Wabash Railway Company for the month of November were:

	1861.	1862.
Passengers........	$17,123 50	$21,921 42
Freight...........	119,962 49	125,626 23
Total............	$137,085 99	$147,547 65
Increase..........		$10,461 66

The receipts of the New-York and Harlem Road for the month of November are as follows:

1861.............................	$91,110 71
1862.............................	99,135 50
Receipts over last year...........	$8,024 79

The day's business at the office of the Assistant Treasurer of the United States at New-York, was as follows: Receipts, $1,417,661 94, including $123,000 for Customs; Payments, $618,001 59; Balance, $10,108,698 46.

CITY BANK STATEMENTS.

WEEKLY AVERAGES OF THE NEW-YORK CITY BANKS

BANKS.	LOANS. Dec. 6.	LOANS. Nov. 29.	SPECIE. Dec. 6.	SPECIE. Nov. 29.
Bk. of New-York.	6,944,882	6,123,375	1,666,368	1,707,688
Manhattan Co....	6,263,308	6,451,777	2,126,518	2,081,160
Merchants' Bank.	7,296,522	7,270,608	2,140,897	2,889,465
Mechanics' Bank.	4,547,136	4,500,393	640,388	637,894
Union Bank......	3,968,492	4,001,331	1,994,663	1,905,024
Bank of America.	9,790,321	9,885,871	2,459,261	2,380,056
Phenix Bank.....	4,566,917	4,752,658	892,840	858,810
City Bank.......	3,658,367	3,680,774	2,192,887	1,996,527
Tradesmen's Bank	2,666,417	2,510,402	206,395	206,559
Fulton Bank.....	1,869,539	1,963,513	408,620	410,704
Chemical Bank...	3,078,279	3,215,738	2,857,591	2,858,948
Merch. Exch. Bk.	2,655,338	2,740,455	223,884	222,367
National Bank...	2,389,227	2,436,384	487,129	506,622
Butch. & Drov. Bk.	1,719,608	1,763,483	142,904	149,905
Mech. & Trad. Bk.	921,807	926,098	208,513	208,686
Greenwich Bank...	452,832	491,155	369,680	374,535
Leather Man. Bk.	2,565,274	2,602,456	635,928	614,017
Seventh Ward Bk.	1,379,649	1,388,922	329,366	329,349
Bk. St. New-York.	5,938,945	5,773,891	938,159	867,738
Am. Exchange Bk.	8,776,466	9,165,260	2,503,696	2,552,463
Bk. of Commerce.	13,756,221	13,641,637	1,311,646	1,303,017
Broadway Bank...	5,599,085	5,011,795	961,848	967,994
Ocean Bank......	2,401,146	2,334,838	242,239	218,747
Mercantile Bank.	3,281,246	3,308,303	601,382	607,983
Pacific Bank....	1,537,208	1,578,606	152,279	140,171
Bank of Republic.	4,608,274	4,785,739	1,451,383	1,505,544
Chatham Bank....	1,086,193	1,116,646	103,280	103,452
People's Bank....	845,922	879,299	115,487	115,968
Bank of N. Am...	2,762,980	2,868,746	194,553	198,416
Hanover Bank....	2,183,130	2,193,194	173,059	166,821
Irving Bank.....	1,103,764	1,084,810	92,047	92,064
Metropolitan Bk..	9,897,137	9,932,817	1,728,025	1,728,404
Citizen's Bank...	916,025	926,818	90,278	90,261
Nassau Bank.....	2,433,291	2,639,440	276,475	267,203
Market Bank.....	2,389,112	2,383,212	295,099	299,375
St. Nicholas Bank	1,487,604	1,552,426	[illegible]	203,283
Shoe & Leath. Bk.	3,052,140	3,097,830	229,066	235,907
Corn Exch. Bank..	2,792,607	2,788,324	320,987	348,103
Continental Bank.	3,954,001	3,863,809	233,655	268,851
Bk. of Comm'lth..	1,780,398	1,940,809	219,706	226,171
Oriental Bank....	677,447	664,673	73,465	73,646
Marine Bank.....	1,920,320	1,931,970	263,795	277,496
Atlantic Bank....	850,946	848,019	89,216	88,814
Imp. & Trad's Bk.	3,247,049	3,326,327	471,641	465,622
Park Bank.......	9,628,093	9,911,124	3,582,454	3,397,046
Mech. Bk'g Ass'n.	1,136,997	1,009,359	199,683	199,264
Grocers' Bank....	870,073	916,666	70,759	71,442
North River Bank	859,469	841,812	59,266	60,045
East River Bank..	359,486	367,460	18,804	18,797
Manuf. & Mer. Bk	1,394,878	1,440,623	149,284	157,715
N.Y. Dry Dock Co.	670,577	640,189	110,527	110,498
N.Y. Exch. Bank..	515,457	531,923	42,656	49,530
Bull's Head Bank	557,320	559,298	29,308	29,308
N.Y. County Bank	392,971	396,209	53,390	53,210
Total..........	171,483,887	172,962,294	37,662,868	37,949,086
	Decrease.....$1,478,407		Decrease....$287,118	

BANKS.	CIRCULATION. Dec. 6.	CIRCULATION. Nov. 29.	DEPOSITS—NET. Dec. 6.	DEPOSITS—NET. Nov. 29.
Bk. of New-York.	381,229	391,084	5,985,707	6,133,426
Manhattan Co....	76,098	76,306	6,270,328	6,657,998
Merchants' Bank.	259,407	253,923	7,118,470	6,938,583
Mechanics' Bank.	353,092	351,319	3,361,898	3,462,975
Union Bank......	147,330	153,240	4,093,812	4,287,594
Bank of America.	37,995	38,390	10,579,821	11,192,508
Phenix Bank.....	75,443	75,443	3,788,289	4,156,167
City Bank.......	.....	.....	5,111,298	5,300,791
Tradesmen's Bank	295,692	239,226	2,113,681	1,854,701
Fulton Bank.....	196,101	202,006	2,052,010	1,973,764
Chemical Bank...	59,231	60,074	6,304,025	6,604,272
Merch. Exch. Bk..	156,413	156,111	1,719,009	1,795,405
National Bank...	119,314	119,949	1,429,251	1,521,098
Butch. & Drov. Bk.	319,887	317,887	1,583,150	1,666,373
Mech. & Trad. Bk.	188,410	185,771	1,114,519	1,176,779
Greenwich Bank..	129,876	130,280	509,965	556,622
Leather Man. Bk.	312,346	280,472	2,013,527	2,161,392
Seventh Ward Bk.	117,309	120,584	1,225,417	1,268,575
Bk. St. New-York	278,340	285,795	4,800,855	5,226,876
Am. Exchange Bk.	239,640	247,972	6,765,532	7,258,671
Bk. of Commerce.	1,705	1,705	9,079,262	9,150,297
Broadway Bank...	326,362	326,993	6,224,467	5,442,444
Ocean Bank......	96,474	97,272	1,800,201	1,702,440
Mercantile Bank.	6,377	6,377	3,654,833	3,631,759
Pacific Bank....	106,008	197,480	1,304,772	1,371,040
Bank of Republic.	217,521	222,610	3,941,142	4,697,074
Chatham Bank....	34,903	36,274	715,413	746,719
People's Bank....	103,636	103,030	759,570	773,321
Bank of N. Am...	181,917	181,638	1,907,321	2,135,343
Hanover Bank....	173,810	174,247	1,326,988	1,318,469
Irving Bank.....	123,465	123,305	827,328	837,612
Metropolitan Bk..	508,679	442,156	7,934,847	8,171,779
Citizen's Bank...	181,767	181,719	729,662	941,693
Nassau Bank.....	12,466	12,826	2,075,375	2,163,837
Market Bank.....	279,587	273,454	1,587,619	1,583,308
St. Nicholas Bank.	198,466	198,969	1,062,386	1,113,049
Shoe & Leath. Bk.	599,208	588,258	2,213,134	2,461,259
Corn Exch. Bank.	277,906	277,070	2,057,742	2,120,262
Continental Bank	261,554	260,787	1,977,769	2,155,530
Bk. of Comm'lth.	322,993	304,337	1,615,260	2,100,272
Oriental Bank....	152,689	153,444	643,200	623,562
Marine Bank.....	291,434	289,116	1,594,314	1,814,227
Atlantic Bank....	131,039	130,720	586,454	592,968
Imp. & Trad's Bk.	217,500	217,500	2,664,405	2,797,618
Park Bank.......	393,366	394,080	11,865,973	11,962,742
Mech. Bk'g Ass'n.	83,472	84,129	988,257	847,496
Grocers' Bank....	54,992	51,765	641,712	708,677
North River Bank	82,137	82,310	677,111	708,691
East River Bank.	110,114	108,012	298,890	334,181
Manuf. & Mer. Bk.	8,760	8,982	1,109,762	1,185,600
N.Y. Dry Dock Co.	197,820	197,993	375,377	412,822
N.Y. Exch. Bank.	173,783	172,992	490,588	520,623
Bull's Head Bank	152,220	151,794	513,758	504,724
N.Y. County Bank	117,446	117,667	417,281	537,692
Total...........	$9,924,818	$9,816,801	153,602,777	158,993,715
	Increase.....$108,017		Decrease...$5,390,938	

GENERAL MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Monday, Dec. 8, 1862—6 P. M.

The reported receipts of the principal kinds of Produce since our last have been 43 bbls. Ashes, 42,410 bbls. Flour, 5 bbls. and 983 bags Corn Meal, 294,187 bushels Wheat, 245,435 bushels Corn, 120 bushels Rye, 5,505 bushels Barley, 54,388 bushels Oats, 2,850 bushels Malt, 3,310 pkgs. Provisions, and 929 bbls. Whisky.

ASHES—Sales, 35 bbls. at $8 50 for Pots and $8 50 for Pearls, ℘ 100 lbs.

COFFEE—Sales 1,100 bags Rio, part at 32c.

COTTON—Is inactive at 66½c.@67c. for Middling, ℘ lb.

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour has been in lively demand to-day, at somewhat firmer prices. The reported sales since our last comprise 22,500 bbls., including Superfine State at $5 75@$5 90; poor to choice extra State at $6@$6 35, chiefly at $6@$6 10; Superfine Western, inferior to choice, at $5 75@$5 90; extra Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, Wisconsin, &c., at $6 10@$8 25; round hoop extra Ohio, shipping brands, at $6 75@$6 90 ℘ bbl.

Superfine State..............................	$5 75	@$5 90
Extra State..................................	6 00	@ 6 33
Superfine Western...........................	5 75	@ 5 90
Extra Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, &c.	6 10	@ 8 25
Extra Ohio, round hoop, shipping brds	6 75	@ 6 85
Extra Ohio, trade brands..................	6 95	@ 8 25
Extra Genesee..............................	6 40	@ 8 50
Interior to Choice Extra Missouri...	6 50	@10 00

Southern Flour is in fair demand at buoyant prices; sales 1,450 bbls., at $6 70@$7 for poor to good superfine Baltimore, &c.; $7 05@$8 75 for fancy to choice brands, and $8 75@$10 for very superior family brands, ℘ bbl. Canadian Flour is doing better; sales 1,000 bbls. Extra, at $6 10@$8 25 ℘ bbl. Rye Flour is in fair request, at $4@$5 75 for fine and superfine, ℘ bbl. Corn Meal continues in demand, at $3 75 for Jersey; $4 25 for Marsh's Caloric, and $4 25 for Brandywine, ℘ bbl. Buckwheat Flour is salable and firm at $3 12½@$3 50 ℘ 100 lbs.

GRAIN—Wheat has been actively sought after chiefly for export, at rising prices. Sales since our last, 163,000 bushels, including White Western, at $1 49@$1 59; Amber Western at $1 44½@$1 46½; Red Western, (Winter,) at $1 40@$1 44; Amber Iowa and Wisconsin, at $1 34@$1 36½; Milwaukee Club at $1 24@$1 34; Chicago Spring at $1 19@$1 27; Amber State at $1 45 ℘ bushel. Corn is brisker and firmer. Sales, since our last, 191,000 bushels, at 74c.@75½c., closing at 75c.@75½c., for shipping Mixed Western; 76 for do., to arrive; 69c.@73c. for Eastern Mixed do.; 62c.@68c. for unsound; 77c.@78c. for Yellow Western, and 83c.@85c. for White Western, ℘ bushel. Rye continues in request, at 83c.@95c., according to quality, ℘ bushel. Sales, 2,800 bushels. Oats are salable and buoyant, including Canada at 65½c.@67c.; Western at 66c.@68c., and State at 67½c.@68½c. ℘ bushel. Barley is in moderate demand, at $1 35@$1 48 ℘ bushel. Sales 5,100 bushels.

Receipts of Wheat at Chicago in October, November and December, for three years.

	1862.	1862.	1860.
September, bush.........	1,735,536	2,987,412	3,475,400
October, bush...........	1,937,561	3,665,559	3,531,688
November, bush.........	1,291,511	2,043,969	1,136,150
Total...................	4,964,608	8,695,931	8,142,638

Our readers will see from the above table, says the Chicago *Tribune*, that the decrease in the supply of Wheat this Fall, as compared with last year, is equal to 43 ℘ cent. But the supply has fallen off in Milwaukee also, as the following table demonstrates:

Receipts of Wheat at Milwaukee in October, November and December, for two years.

	1862.	1861.
September....................	1,723,442	2,012,890
October......................	2,358,681	3,624,795
November.....................	1,358,681	2,036,461
Total.......................	5,440,405	7,074,066

From the above it will be seen that there is a decrease in the supply, during the three months named, of 1,633,661 bushels, equal to 23 ℘ cent. Taking the receipts at Chicago and Milwaukee together, they present the following:

Total Receipts at Chicago and Milwaukee in September, October and November.

	1862.	1861.
Chicago........................	4,964,608	8,695,931
Milwaukee.....................	5,440,405	7,074,086
Total.........................	10,405,013	15,770,017

Thus it will be seen that at the two great Wheat receiving points in the Northwest, there is a falling off, as compared with 1861, of 5,365,040 bushels, equal to 34 ℘ cent. The truth is, the Wheat crop of 1862 was a partial failure, both as regards quantity and quality. Especially is this true of Spring Wheat in the central and northern portions of Illinois and Iowa, and in the southern part of Wisconsin. Numerous fields in these States were entirely destroyed by the bug, and owing to the late and rainy Spring, the yield in many counties did not average five bushels to the acre. The last call for volunteers also was issued just about harvest time, and many poor fields of Wheat were left uncut for want of hands to harvest them. The question, how much Wheat is there yet in the country to come forward?—is one that can only be answered by comparisons with the receipts of former years. For this purpose we append the following table, showing the receipts at Chicago for a series of years—dating them all from September till September, except 1859 and 1860, when the old crops were exhausted and the new crops ready for delivery by the 1st of August. Alongside this we give a column of figures showing the amount of each crop marketed here by the 1st of December of each year:

Receipts of last Eight Wheat Crops at Chicago.

Crop of	Receipts of entire crop.	Marketed by Dec. 1.
1854..............	2,283,921	953,475
1855..............	8,518,997	5,055,422
1856..............	8,842,858	5,121,998
1857..............	13,863,074	6,844,337
1858..............	4,233,879	2,632,156
1859..............	6,876,794	6,247,471
1860..............	20,231,548	11,632,421
1861..............	16,864,384	8,695,931
1862..............		4,964,608

PROVISIONS—Pork has been more active at firmer rates. Sales, 1,700 bbls., at $13 31¼@$13 50 for Mess, here; and $11 50@$11 75 for prime, ℘ bbl. Cut Meats are selling in lots, at 7¼c.@7¾c. for Hams, and 3¾c.@4¼c. for Shoulders, ℘ lb. Bacon is in active demand at 7c.@9c. ℘ lb.; sales 2,475 boxes. Lard is in good request and is firm; sales 1,500 tcs. and bbls. at 9c.@9¾c., ℘ lb. Beef is inquired for, at former rates. Sales, since our last, 310 bbls., at $13 50@$14 for Extra Mess, and $12@$13 for Plain Mess, ℘ bbl. Prime Mess, $19@$21 ℘ tierce; India Mess, $22 50@$25 ℘ tce. Beef Hams, $12 50@$15 ℘ bbl. Butter finds ready buyers at 16c.@20c. for poor to choice Western, and 21c.@26c. or common to choice State, ℘ lb. Cheese is in fair demand to-day, at 9c.@12½c. ℘ lb.

SUGARS—Sales, 140 hhds. New-Orleans, at 9¾c.@10¼c.; and 114 boxes Havana, part at 10¼c. ℘ lb.

TALLOW—Sales 154,000 lbs., at 10¼c.@10¾c. ℘ lb.

WHISKY—Sales 350 bbls., at 39c. ℘ gallon.

FREIGHTS—Were quiet, to-day. For Liverpool, American vessels took 25,000 bushels Wheat, in bulk, at 7¾d.@8d.; and 9,000 bushels Corn, also in bulk, at 7¼d.; and a British vessel, 7,000 bushels Corn, in ship's bags, at 8d. ℘ bushel. For London, 100 boxes Cheese, on private terms; and 140 tons Oil Cake, at 25s. For Glasgow, 150 pkgs. Provisions and 300 pkgs. Tallow, by a foreign vessel, at 35s. ℘ ton. For Antwerp, 600 pkgs. Provisions, 40s. ℘ ton.

Movements of European Steamers.

FROM EUROPE.

St. Andrew..........	Glasgow.........	New-York....	Nov. 19
Hansa...............	Southampton..	New-York....	Nov. 26
Kangaroo............	Liverpool.......	New-York....	Nov. 26
North American...	Liverpool.......	Portland......	Nov. 27
Arabia...............	Liverpool.......	Boston........	Nov. 29
Caledonia...........	Glasgow.........	New-York....	Nov. 29
Bavaria..............	Southampton..	New-York....	Dec. 3
Edinburgh...........	Liverpool.......	New-York....	Dec. 3
Norwegian...........	Liverpool.......	Portland......	Dec. 4
Scotia................	Liverpool.......	New-York....	Dec. 6
City of Baltimore..	Liverpool.......	New-York....	Dec. 10
Europa...............	Liverpool.......	Boston........	Dec. 13
United Kingdom...	Glasgow.........	New-York....	Dec. 16
Hammonia...........	Southampton..	New-York....	Dec. 17
Persia................	Liverpool.......	New-York....	Dec. 20
New-York............	Southampton..	New-York....	Dec. 24
Africa................	Liverpool.......	Boston........	Dec. 27
Teutonia.............	Southampton..	New-York....	Dec. 31
Borussia.............	Southampton..	New-York....	Jan. 14

FROM AMERICA.

Africa................	Boston...........	Liverpool......	Dec. 10
Saxonia..............	New-York.......	Southampton..	Dec. 13
Hibernian...........	Portland.........	Liverpool......	Dec. 13
City of Manchester.	New-York.......	Liverpool......	Dec. 13
China.................	New-York.......	Liverpool......	Dec. 17
Kangaroo............	New-York.......	Liverpool......	Dec. 20
Hansa................	New-York.......	Southampton..	Dec. 20
Arabia...............	Boston...........	Liverpool......	Dec. 24
Edinburgh...........	New-York.......	Liverpool......	Dec. 27
Caledonia...........	New-York.......	Glasgow.......	Dec. 27
Bavaria..............	New-York.......	Southampton..	Dec. 27
Scotia................	New-York.......	Liverpool......	Dec. 30
Europa...............	Boston...........	Liverpool......	Jan. 7
United Kingdom...	New-York.......	Glasgow.......	Jan. 10
Persia................	New-York.......	Liverpool......	Jan. 14

Departure of European Mails.

The Mails for Europe, by the steamship *Africa*, from Boston for Liverpool, will close at the New-York Post-office to-day, (Tuesday,) at 5 P. M.

Departure of Domestic Mails.

North Mails close at..............................5 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.
South Mails close at..............5 A. M. and 4:30 and 10½ P. M.
Western Mails (*via* Erie Railroad)..5 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.
Eastern Mails at 5 A. M.. 1:45 P. M.. 4 P. M. and 6:30 P. M.
Mails for California, Oregon, Washington and the Sandwich Islands close daily at the New-York Post-office at 5½ A. M. and 3½ P. M.
On Sunday all Mails close at 1:30 P. M.

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

VALUABLE LANDS AND WATER POWERS for sale, on the River St. John and its tributaries, in the Province of New-Brunswick. 13,750 Acres, consisting of the following tracts:

8,000 Acres on the Gulquack, a tributary of the Tobique, which empties into the St. John; the said land is well covered with Pine, Spruce and other timber, which has been preserved for the last twenty years.

3,000 Acres on the main Tobique, about fourteen miles from the mouth; also well covered with timber.

2,000 Acres at the Red Rapids, on the Tobique, embracing an extensive and superior water-power; about 100 Acres of this block are now in a fit state for cultivation.

450 Acres at the junction of the Aroostook and St. John Rivers; about 60 Acres of which are now ready for cultivation.

300 Acres at the fall of the Aroostook, about three miles from the mouth, embracing both sides of the river, commanding one of the best water powers in the Province.

The above water powers, both with respect to their position and capabilities of application to the manufacture of lumber and other commodities, are second to none in the Province. The whole of the above lands are also of the best quality for agricultural purposes, and should the centre route through New-Brunswick be adopted in the construction of the proposed Intercolonial Railway, it must pass either through or in the vicinity of the tracts on the Tobique.

Application to be made to the Central Bank of New-Brunswick, Fredericton.

Signed, S. W. BABBIT, Cashier.
FREDERICTON, 22d Nov., 1862.

FOR SALE—ONE STEAM ENGINE, TWO FLUE boilers, stove cutters and jointers, two Evert's shingle machines, circular saws, belting, shafting, and various other kinds of tools and appurtenances connected with the stave making business. Also, 300 acres of timber land, and 200 cords of stave bolts, heading and cordwood, all situated near Lockport, New York. Will be sold low to close an estate. Apply to J. P. HAINES, Lockport, New York.

FOR SALE—THREE-STORY, BASEMENT AND attic brick house and lot, No. 327 Henry-st., Brooklyn, within three blocks of six churches, five to eight minutes' walk from South or Hamilton ferry; neighborhood unexceptionable; will be sold very low; terms to accommodate. Apply to B. ROCKWELL, No. 84 Broad-st., New-York.

FOR SALE—THE PROPERTY CORNER HOUSton and Green sts., 70x80 feet, with the ruins of the church and parsonage; the walls are standing and good; a desirable property for manufacturing purposes; will be sold a bargain. Inquire of JOSEPH KELLY, No. 138 Wooster-st.

COUNTRY RESIDENCES.

$1,000 CASH, AND $1,000 ON MORTgage, will buy a neat country dwelling—eight rooms, cellar and garret, nearly an acre of ground, good well, and a living stream of water on rear of lot; three minutes' walk from Harlem Railroad and stage station, in the village of Tremont. Inquire of WM. GRAY, No. 301 Broadway.

ORANGE, N. J.—FURNISHED AND UNFURnished houses, beautifully situated, one hour from New-York, to let for the season or year; also, country seats, farms and villa sites to rent and for sale low, by HENRY B. BLACKWELL, No. 59 William-st., New-York, 9 to 11 A. M.; No. 48 Main-st., Orange, 1 to 5 P. M.

FARMS.

FOR SALE—ONE OF THE BEST FARMS IN Westchester County, within thirty miles of the City of New-York, and near railroad dépôts, containing 192 acres of very productive land, substantially fenced, and well watered, six apple orchards, of choice varieties, and an abundance of other fruits. The house is large and splendidly situated, and built in the best manner, commanding an extensive and beautiful prospect. The barns and out-buildings are ample, and afford stabling for forty head of cattle. Apply to BULKLEY & FINK, No. 43 Wall-st., (Jauncey-court.)

FOR SALE CHEAP—A FARM OF 90 ACRES, close to Hoboken; beautifully wooded; half cultivated; half white oak timber. Apply to C. G. WHITEHEAD, No. 50 Wall-st.

TO LET.

OFFICES TO LET—IN THE TIMES' BUILDING—Fronting Spruce-st., suitable for lawyers' offices. Inquire in the *Times'* Counting-room.

FOR RENT.—A FURNISHED OR UNFURnished house, No. 20 West 17th-st., for any length of time not less than one year. If the renter desires to buy the furniture, it will be sold at a moderate price. The house can be seen on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays, from 9 A. M. till 1 P. M. No applications must be made by any but private families with good references. The applicants may judge of the comforts of the house and furniture by seeing them. House 33 feet wide: rent $300 a month. For further particulars apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

ROOMS AND STEAM POWER TO LET—At Paterson, New-Jersey, a new brick mill, 80x47 feet, two stories and attic, well lighted upon every side within one block of railroad dépôt; furnished with ample steam power for any manufacturing purpose; will be let whole or divided to suit applicants. For particulars inquire of or address T. C. SIMONTON, No. 13 Dey-st. New-York City.

HOUSE TO LET—(NO. 162 WEST-12TH-ST., N. Y.,) or on lease, at $750 per annum, from next May, with a liberal discount till then. House in perfect order, and in a most desirable neighborhood. Address Box No. 3999 N. Y. P. O., or G. DIXON, No. 331 East-21st st.

STEAM POWER TO LET, AT THE EMPIRE WORKS, foot of East 24th-st. Engines 1,000 horse power. Lot of machinists' tools for sale.
SAMUEL LEGGETT, Superintendent.

TO LET—THE BASEMENT UNDER THE TIMES Office, fronting Park-row, 32x16 feet. Inquire in office of the *Agriculturist*, No. 41 Park-row.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

WANTED TO RENT—A LARGE HOUSE, WITH some garden ground, in New-York, Brooklyn, or vicinity. To the Benevolent—A lady with very slender means desires to hire a house for a charitable purpose urgently needed, and entreats aid in rent and furniture. Address ALPHA, Station D, Post-office, New-York.

DRY GOODS.

CHRISTMAS PRESENTS.

ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.
Will offer on
MONDAY, Dec. 8,
Two thousand cheap Dresses, suitable for
HOLIDAY PRESENTS.

These goods have been cut up in dress lengths, marked in plain figures, and put on a separate counter, for the convenience of customers.

ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.,
Canal-st., corner of Mercer.

REAL LACE EMBROIDERIES,
In Collars, Veils, Shawls, Handkerchiefs, Coiffures, &c. Now open at retail.
ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.,
Canal-st., corner of Mercer.

INDIA CAMELS' HAIR SHAWLS,
Received per steamer *Persia*,
Will be open on
MONDAY, Dec. 8.
ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.,
Canal-st., corner of Mercer.

ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.
Will offer at retail, on
MONDAY, Dec. 8,
Their entire stock of
FRENCH CASHMERE
LONG AND SQUARE SHAWLS,
At decided bargains.
ALSO,
SCOTCH WOOL LONG SHAWLS,
At $5 and upward.
Canal-st., corner of Mercer.

A LARGE AND ELEGANT ASSORTMENT of French Cloaks, Sacques, Circulars and Wrappers, for December and January fashions, will be opened for sale on MONDAY, the 8th inst., just received per R. M. S. *China*, together with a large assortment of my own manufactured garments. GEO. CAREY, Nos. 304 and 306 Canal-st. United States Cloak and Mantilla Store.

DRESS GOODS FOR THE HOLIDAYS.
LE BOUTILLIER BROTHERS have now in Store a great variety of materials suitable for presents.
SILKS IN STRIPES AND FIGURES, AND PLAIN COLORS.
Reps—Ottomans, Merinos, DeLaines,
PLAIDS, IN WOOL AND COTTON AND WOOL,
POPLINS, PLAIN AND PLAID.
FRENCH, ENGLISH AND DOMESTIC PRINTS,
No. 423 Broadway, and No. 305 Canal-st.

EMBROIDERED COLLARS AND SETS.
LACE COLLARS AND SETS.
EMBROIDERED HANDKERCHIFS, HEMSTITCHED HANDKERCHIEFS.
MUSLIN WORKS AND LACES.
KID GLOVES—WINTER GLOVES.
HOSIERY, &c., AT THE LOWEST PRICES,
AT
LE BOUTILLIER BROTHERS,
No. 423 Broadway and No. 305 Canal-st.

AT GRAND-STREET CHEAP STORE.
FROM AUCTION,
OVER TEN THOUSAND DOLLARS WORTH OF SILK BONNET VELVETS, comprising every new and desirable shade.
Also, 50 pieces of ALL SILK BLACK VELVETS, 25 per cent. below last year's prices,
FEATHERS and FLOWERS of every description.
NEW STYLES IN DRESS AND CLOAK TRIMMINGS!
EDWARD RIDLEY,
No. 311 and 311½ GRAND-ST.
Entrance to these Departments, No. 66 ALLEN-ST.
Fifth block East from the Bowery.

AT GRAND-STREET CHEAP STORE.
OUR BONNET ROOMS ARE AGAIN
Crowded with every description of
BEAVER AND FELT BONNETS AND BLOOMERS,
BOTH DRAB AND BLACK,
RUNNING FROM 10 CENTS TO $2 50 EACH.
FULL LINE OF SILK BEAVER BLOOMERS.
EDWARD RIDLEY,
No. 311 and 311½ GRAND-ST. and 66 ALLEN-ST.,
Fifth block East from the Bowery.

AT GRAND-STREET CHEAP STORE.
Line of Plain and Embroidered KID GLOVES, superior to Alexander's; under regular prices, (warranted.) Upward of 500 new styles in Winter Wool and Cloth Gloves, Sontags, Woolen Hoods, &c., &c., cheap.
FOR HOLIDAY PRESENTS,
CHEAP EMBROIDERIES,
RIBBONS!! RIBBONS!!!
CHEAPEST YET OFFERED.
EDWARD RIDLEY,
Nos. 311 and 311½ Grand, and No. 66 Allen sts.
Fifth block east from the Bowery.

TO MILLINERS AND FLOWER MANUFACTURERS.
AT GRAND-STREET CHEAP STORE.
Examine the Stock of SILK VELVETS!!!
NOTICE—We sell cut lengths of Millinery Goods cheaper than City Jobbers sell whole pieces.
EDWARD RIDLEY,
Nos. 311 and 311½ Grand, and No. 66 Allen sts.
Fifth block east from the Bowery.

SOLOMON & HART,
No. 369 Broadway,
IMPORTERS AND MANUFACTURERS
of all kinds of
CURTAIN GOODS, FURNITURE COVERINGS,
UPHOLSTERING MATERIALS,
AND EVERY KIND OF WINDOW SHADES,
Call the attention of the wholesale trade to their stock of these goods, which is the largest in the market, and which they offer for cash and short time
AT EXTREMELY LOW PRICES.

SOLOMON & HART,
NO. 369 BROAWAY,
PAPER-HANGERS AND DECORATORS,
are offering great inducements in their
STOCK OF FRENCH AND AMERICAN PAPER HANGINGS,
which this season is unusually large and well assorted. They will guarantee that all orders, whether for plain or decorative stlyes of Paper-Hangings, will be executed in an artictic and workmanlike manner.

SOLOMON & HART,
No. 369 Broadway,
PRACTICAL UPHOLSTERERS,
are now offering to retail buyers the most extensive stock of LACE AND MUSLIN CURTAINS,
And every style of HEAVY CURTAIN GOODS,
CORNICES AND TRIMMINGS,
ever before displayed in this City.
They are prepared to execute orders for
CURTAINS, VALLENCES, TENTURES, RIDEAUX.
Also for
GOLD AND PAINTED WINDOW-SHADES,
at a small advance on cost prices.

AT TILMAN'S, No. 712 BROADWAY.
GREAT SALE OF BONNETS AND HEADDRESSES.
For fifteen days, to commence the 8th of December, Mr. Tilman will sell a splendid stock of rich bonnets and head-dresses, the best articles at the very lowest price.
Bonnets, in French black silk velvet, from $12.
Head-dresses, with bouquet de corsage, from $8.
N. B.—All the articles are marked in plain figures.
L. TILMAN, No. 712 Broadway.

DEATH OF AN EMINENT MERCHAHT—HIS EFFECTS FOR SALE.—A little over a year ago, an eminent Paris and London merchant, M. J. J. Homes, of the celebrated firm of Homes & La Batard, came to New-York for the purpose of opening a branch house in the City. His business career dated back nearly half a century, and few men had ever achieved such eminent and deserved success. He was patronized by the nobility from all parts of Europe, and was in special favor at all the principal Courts. From his extensive establishment was selected the superb and costly marriage outfit of Queen Caroline and George IV.; and from that time down to his departure for America he never ceased to enjoy the confidence and patronage of royalty. The principal merchants of this country always consulted him when seeking abroad for goods to replenish their stocks; and from Boston to New-Orleans the leading houses attest to his honor and standing. His specialte was ladies' external wearing apparel—cloaks, mantillas, shawls, and all the paraphernalia of a lady's out-door toilet. For years an ardent admirer of America, her people and her institutions, and desiring not only to extend his business, but to give the fair Americans a chance to enjoy the benefits of his genius, taste and experience, which had heretofore been the exclusive privilege of European aristocracy, he came to the Empire City, and made complete arrangements for opening a large and magnificent Emporium of Fashion on Broadway, near 9th-st. This done, he returned to Paris early last Spring, and selected a stock for this market superior to anything ever before offered on this continent. The goods and materials were duly shipped, and—all his business arrangements satisfactorily completed—he left Paris for London, en route for New-York, in company with a friend. When the cars stopped at Calais, the two entered the refreshment saloon, and took a hasty cup of coffee, and then resumed their seats. After some conversation the friend's attention was drawn in another direction for a few moments. On turning again to Mr. Homes, making a humorous remark as he did so, to his horror and consternation, his eyes fell upon a lifeless corpse. During these few moments Mr. Homes had expired in his seat. His health was apparently good, and he had been in unusually good spirits, being not a little elated with the promising prospects of his new American enterprise. A secret disease of the heart had cut short his useful and enviable business career. Of course nothing was left for the friend but to return to Paris with the remains, do what he could to soften the sorrows of the heart-stricken wife, and perform the last sad duties of Christian burial.

The splendid stock shipped for the New-York market in due time reached its destination, but the news of Mr. Homes' death had preceded it. The next steamer brought out letters of administration taken out by his wife, directed to the care of Mr. John Turner, whom she had selected as her agent. This she did on information received from her beloved husband, who had consulted Mr. John Turner, the present manager of the firm of Homes & La Batard, and confided to him his extensive business plans.

For the last few weeks Mr. Turner has been busily engaged, night and day, in preparing for market the unrivaled stock committed to his trust. It is now ready, and on MONDAY next, 8th inst., will be opened at No. 477 Broadway, for the inspection of the ladies of New-York, who will find there such an extensive, varied and valuable assortment of cloaks, mantillas, &c., &c., as will render it impossible not to purchase. The goods will be put down to the lowest figure, and it is the desire of Mme. Homes to sell out the entire stock as speedily as possible. The sale is especially for her benefit, she having been appointed administratrix on her husband's effects, and it is more than possible that our fair friends will never have offered them another such splendid opportunity.

No. 477 BROADWAY.

DRY GOODS.

859. OLD PRICES. 859.
EMBROIDERED PIANO
AND
TABLE COVERS.
G. L. & J. B. KELTY,
No. 359 BROADWAY.

359. OLD PRICES. 359.
LACE CURTAINS,
NOTTINGHAM CURTAINS,
MUSLIN CURTAINS,
DAMASK CURTAINS,
BROCATEL CURTAINS,
SATIN DELAINE CURTAINS.
KELTY'S, No. 359 BROADWAY.

WHITE HOLLAND SHADES.
GOLD WINDOW SHADES,
BUFF HOLLAND WINDOW SHADES,
GREEN HOLLAND WINDOW SHADES,
THE BEST UPHOLSTERERS EMPLOYED.
G. L. & J. B. KELTY,
359. No. 359 BROADWAY, 359.
New-York.

CLOAKS! CLOAKS! CLOAKS!
ON MONDAY, DEC. 8,
WE WILL ADD TO OUR STOCK
SEVERAL NOVELTIES,
IMPORTED EXPRESSLY FOR THIS MONTH.
ALSO
AN IMMENSE STOCK
OF NEW AND FASHIONABLE CLOAKS,
at $5 and $6,
$7 and $8,
$9 and $10,
AND UPWARD.

We positively assert that no lady can do justice to her own interests by purchasing her Winter cloak, without first examining our garments.

Our prices will be found extraordinary low, as we are determined to keep the prices as near last year as possible. Having resolved to assume the Government Manufacturing Tax for this year, instead of adding to the cost of the goods.

W. K. PEYTON,
No. 274 Bowery.

ASTONISHING BARGAINS
FROM AUCTION
IN
FRENCH, ENGLISH, and SAXONY
DRESS GOODS,
We will offer on
MONDAY, DEC. 8.
Plaid Valencias, at 12½c. and 15c. per yard.
Checked and Plaid Ottomans, at 18c. and 20c. per yard.
Plain Reps, all colors, at 18c., 20c. and 22c. per yard.
Broche Figured Velours, at 25c. and 30c. per yard.
Silk Figured Poplins, neat designs, 20c. per yard.
Ladies will please observe that the prices of most of the above DRESS GOODS are less than the present prices of calicoes.
BARGAINS, ALSO,
FRENCH MERINOS, EMPRESS CLOTHS, VELOURS, EPINGLINE, BOMBAZINES,
ALPACAS, PARAMATTAS, &c., &c.
MOURNING GOODS CHEAP.
W. K. PEYTON,
No. 274 Bowery, near Houston-st.

INDIA-RUBBER GLOVES CURE CHAPPED hands, salt rheum, &c., and render them soft, smooth and snowy white; are impervious to hot or cold water, and are an excellent protection in all kinds of housework. For sale by the trade generally.
GOODYEAR'S India-rubber Glove Manufacturing Co.,
No. 205 Broadway.
Dealers in all kinds of Rubber Goods,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

PARIS KID GLOVES, 75 CENTS, NICE colors; plain black, 85 cents; fancy backs, 88 cents. Also, a large assortment of Fall and Winter gloves, hosiery, undergarments, leggings, sontags and ladies' drawers, all sizes. N. B.—Ladies' fine merino vests, 75 cents; zephyr worsted, only 15 cents per ounce; Saxony yarns, &c. Alexander's Gloves, at
ELGER'S, Nos. 880 and 882 Broadway, near 19th-st.

HOLIDAY PRESENTS.

65 MAIDEN-LANE, Cor. William-st.
NEW TOYS AND HOLIDAY PRESENTS.
We offer the largest assortment
OF NEW AND DESIRABLE GOODS,
At the most reasonable prices.
We are sure of your patronage if you will give us a call.
STRASBURGER & NUHN,
Importers,
No. 65 Maiden-lane,
Corner William-st.

EXTRA! EXTRA!!
EXTRA
RAID ON SANTA CLAUS!!!
R. H. MACY having made a RAID on the dominions of SANTA CLAUS, and captured his entire budget of effects, is now displaying to the ladies, gentlemen, and children of New-York and vicinity, an endless variety of
HOLIDAY GOODS,
TOYS,
FANCY GOODS,
EMBROIDERIES, &c.
If you want to see the Elephant,
GO TO MACY'S.

Monkeys in all positions, Noah's Arks, Woolly Lambs, Trumpets, best Colognes, Crying Babies, Kitchen Ranges, Squealing Pigs, Swords, Barking Dogs, Babies that sleep and wake, Canes, China Babies, Pistols and Pop-Guns, Ducks, Building Blocks, Woolly Dogs, Boxes of Tools, Jumping Jacks, Work-Boxes, Punchinellos, Leather Bags and Baskets, Acrobats, Bleating Goats, Dominoes, Chequers and Chessmen, Chess and Backgammon Boards, Growling Dogs, Chinese Puzzles, China and Papier-Mache Watch-Stands, Cigar-Stands, Asholders, &c., Tea Sets, Squalling Cats, Parian Pitchers, Boxes and Ornaments, Young America on Rubbers, Pocket-Books and wallets, Elephants, Sailors, Red Riding Hoods, Zouaves, Battledores and Balls, Bleating Goats, Tenpins, Skipping-Ropes, Surprise Boxes, Parlor and Drawing-Room Sets, Graces, Eating Faces, Turtles, Comic Countenances, Villages, Towns, and Cities, Figures with many heads, Cups and Balls, Humming-Tops, Gilt Mugs and Tea-Sets, Magnetic Toys. Also, great variety of Fancy Boxes, &c., to be had at very low prices.

PHOTOGRAPHIC ALBUMS!!!
OPEN, FOR HOLIDAY PRESENTS, A FULL ASSORTMENT OF PHOTOGRAPHIC ALBUMS.

EMBROIDERIES.
SPLENDID STOCK OF FRENCH AND SCOTCH EMBROIDERIES IN GREAT VARIETY.

RIBBONS.
CLOSING ALL OUR STOCK OF RIBBONS VERY LOW.

FEATHERS AND FRENCH FLOWERS.
CLOSING STOCK OF FINE FEATHERS AND PARIS FLOWERS.

BALMORAL SKIRTS.
1,500 BALMORAL SKIRTS,
CHEAPEST LINE IN THE CITY.
Ladies' Woolen Underskirts, CORSETS, UNDERCLOTHING, Merino Underware, Hosiery, Gloves, Hoods, Zouaves, &c., closing at reduced rates. WHITE GOODS, TOWELS, LINEN GOODS, FINE FLANNELS, TIDIES, LACE DRAPERIES, &c., in great variety.

LADIES' PARIS KID-GLOVES,
NOW OPENING.
1,000 dozen White and Parti-colors Paris Kid Gloves, our own importation, and very best quality. Always a full assortment of Mode Colors and Black—our own importation and best quality.
R. H. MACY,
Nos. 204 and 206 6th-av., two doors below 14th-st.

HOLIDAY PRESENTS.
The attention of the ladies and the public in general is called to the large and varied assortment of
TOYS, FANCY GOODS, &c.,
AT
ALBERT & CO.'S,
No. 691 BROADWAY No. 691
Our large, well-selected and assorted stock is now open for inspection, comprising, among others, the following attractive novelties:
A Revolving Christmas-tree, with Music.
A large assortment of Speaking and Mechanical Dolls, imitating all natural movements, which, up to this time, have never been surpassed in curiosity.
A Portable Pianino, which can be folded together, and easily transported.
All goods are of our own importation, and prices to suit the times.
The public is invited to call at
ALBERT & CO.'S, No. 691 Broadway.

THE SIXTY-SECOND ANNUAL DISPLAY
OF
HOLIDAY PRESENTS,
Consisting in part of
TOYS, GAMES,
PORCELAIN, TERRA COTTA,
BOHEMIAN AND TABLE GLASSWARE,
AND OTHER FANCY GOODS,
AT
HINRICHS',
Late
WERCKMEISTER'S,
No. 150 BROADWAY,
Up stairs Corner of Liberty-st.,
Is now ready for the inspection of his customers and the public generally, who are all respectfully invited to call soon.

"THE" ASSORTMENT OF SKATES AND SKATE FIXINGS will be found at the
CENTRAL PARK SKATE EMPORIUM
Skates from 25 cents to $25, and in fact everything in the skating line, (except ponds,) to suit all ages, sexes, tastes and purses. PARLOR SKATES.
CONOVER & WALKER, No. 474 Broadway.

MANHATTAN PLATE CO.,
NO. 20 JOHN-ST.
FINE PLATED WARE.
Extra Plated on German Silver, Tea Sets, Salvers, Urns, Castors, Cake Baskets, Entré Dishes, Vegetable Dishes, Preserve and Fruit Stands, Spoons, Forks, &c.
ALSO,
Plated on White Metal Ware, in great variety, Pearl and Ivory Handle Table Cutlery, &c., &c.
HIRAM YOUNG,
No. 20 John-st.

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, TUESDAY, DEC. 9, 1862.

Amusements this Evening.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—NORMA.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE—BLONDETTE; OR, THE NAUGHTY PRINCE AND PRETTY PEASANT.

WALLACK'S—SCHOOL FOR SCANDAL.

NIBLO'S GARDEN—EDITH; OR, THE EARL'S DAUGHTER.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—The Drama, COLLEEN BAWN, this Afternoon and Evening. DRIESBACH'S Performing Bears, Giant Girl, &c., at all hours.

GERMAN OPERA HOUSE—VOCAL AND INSTRUMENTAL CONCERT.

PALACE OF MUSIC—CAMPBELL'S MINSTRELS.

ARTISTS' FUND SOCIETY EXHIBITION—No. 625 Broadway.

GOUPIL'S GALLERY—CHURCH'S NIAGARA.

AULD LANG SYNE—GROUP OF STATUARY, corner 4th-st. and Broadway.

IRVING HALL—THE CHILD PIANIST.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

The price of the NEW-YORK TIMES (Daily) hereafter will be THREE Cents, except of the Sunday morning edition, which will be FOUR Cents.

To Mail Subscribers, from the 15th of December, the price will be $8 per annum:—including the Sunday morning edition, it will be $10.

The price of the SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES, after Dec. 15, will be:

One copy one year	$3 00
Two copies one year	5 00
Five copies one year	12 00

The price of the WEEKLY TIMES will be:

One copy one year	$2 00
Three copies one year	5 00
Ten copies one year	15 00
Twenty copies one year	25 00

Payments invariably in advance.

To any person who will send us a Club of Twenty, the SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES will be sent gratuitously for one year. To any one sending us a Club of Fifty, the DAILY TIMES will be sent gratis for one year. Address

H. J. RAYMOND & Co., Publishers.

NEW-YORK, Dec. 4.

☞ REVENUE STAMPS FOR CHECKS and notes of various denominations. For sale at TIMES Counting-Room.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE REBELLION.

A dispatch from the headquarters of the Army of the Potomac states that there were no movements of importance yesterday, but that the impression is prevalent that the quiet would be of short duration. There has already been some important changes in the position of our troops, as will be seen by our correspondents' letters.

The rebels begin to show their tribulation regarding the various movements of our forces, land and naval. In the Richmond papers of Saturday we find several items which clearly indicate this. The most important of these is the statement that our forces under Gen. BURNSIDE have commenced crossing the Rappahannock at Port Royal;;that there was brisk skirmishing in that vicinity on Friday morning, and that the general aspect of affairs indicated that a battle would soon be fought. The report, although we have received nothing like it from our own side, is quite likely to be true, as we have been led to expect something of the kind from the nature of our private advices. It is also stated the "Yankees" at Suffolk were last week reinforced, the number now there being thirty thousand, who are to move against Petersburgh, while the force at Newbern, N. C., is to operate simultaneously against Weldon. We also have the statement from the rebels that a National fleet of twenty vessels sailed from Hilton Head on Friday last, supposed to be aiming at Georgetown or Wilmington, N. C., while a number of large vessels have been seen passing Charleston going southward—supposed to be bound to Mobile.

A Fortress Monroe dispatch to the Philadelphia *Press*, dated Dec. 6, says: "There was a division, commanded by Gen. EMORY, sailed south from here last night. It has been heretofore supposed that it would form a part of the Banks expedition. Its destination is to reinforce Gen. FOSTER in North Carolina. The rebels threaten to prevent him from advancing by way of Weldon to Suffolk, to reinforce BANKS in his advance from Suffolk upon Petersburgh, in overwhelming force. The reinforcements consist of three New-York regiments, one Pennsylvania, and one Massachusetts, including a force of over four thousand men."

A correspondent writes from Washington: "I hear that parties are buying up the bonds of the rebel Government wherever they can be obtained at or near the figure of fifty cents on the dollar. It is probably not known that quite a considerable amount of rebel currency finds its way to the North, brought chiefly by persons arriving from the South and Southwest, who, it is said, find ready buyers of it at about the figure above stated. The latest Southern quotations for the bonds were 60 a 65, but when United States Treasury notes were given in payment, as for instance at New Orleans, Memphis or other Southern points held by our forces, a difference of 10 a 15 per cent. would be made against the rebel bonds. The private issues of some of the wealthy Southerners are represented to be eagerly sought after in New Orleans and elsewhere at the full par value, which shows that the individual 'promises to pay' of the South are worth double what the bonds of the Government are."

A dispatch to the Philadelphia *Inquirer*, dated Falmouth, Sunday, Dec. 7, says: "Gen. HAUPT has a large force at work building a railroad bridge over the river back of Fredericksburgh, and as the rebels have made no sign of disturbing it, it is evident they do not want a fight here, or fear that we will shell the town if they fire."

Advices from Newbern, N. C., state that the rebels intend to abandon immediately all that portion of the State lying east of the Weldon and Willmington railroad.

Our advices from Tennessee recently have been not much more than a record of disasters—petty in their individual extent, but amounting in the aggregate to enough to render their contemplation unpleasant. The guerrilla MORGAN appears to have everything pretty much his own way. A brigade of Gen. ROSECRANS' army, under command of a Col. MOORE, was attacked by him on Sunday morning, at Hartsville, near Gallatin, and after a brief fight was captured. The brigade consisted of three infantry regiments, a battery, and a small detachment of cavalry. After the surrender of our forces the enemy burnt the camp, and destroyed all the other property they could not carry away. MORGAN is said to have attacked another detachment of our forces on the same day at Gallatin, but to have been repulsed with heavy loss. We have no particulars of this affair, however. The rebels are known to have subsequently eluded pursuit by making a successful crossing of the Cumberland.

Cane Mill, Ark., has been the scene of more fighting, in which the National forces were successful. The rebels, under HINDMAN and MARMADUKE, 25,000 strong, attempted to force Gen. BLUNT'S position there, on Saturday, but were driven back. On Sunday morning the attempt was renewed, but with no better success. Gen. BLUNT is of opinion that this demonstration of the rebels was intended to cover their retreat.

A gentleman who arrived in Wheeling from Tucker County, Va., on Thursday evening, reports great excitement among the loyal people in that district, arising out of a report that the rebels were moving on St. George in great force. Some time ago Gen. MILROY levied a contribution upon certain rebels about St. George for the purpose of making good the losses sustained by Union men from the numerous rebel raids in Tucker County. The contributions amounted to about $5,000, and the order of Gen. MILROY made it payable upon the 5th inst., under penalty of seizure and punishment. The rebels thus assessed were endeavoring to make the payment, and it was supposed that the rebels, under IMBODEN, were coming to relieve them.

A correspondent of the Philadelphia *Ledger* writes from Washington, under date of Dec. 6, as follows: "The plans for the capture of Richmond, now in process of execution, appear to be a diversion of the rebel army by a demonstration on the south side of Richmond, while Gen. BURNSIDE moves upon it by way of Fredericksburgh. The expedition under Gen. BANKS, and the one which left Fortress Monroe yesterday, will probably act together in this demonstration, and land a cavalry force of ten or twelve thousand in the vicinity of Harrison's Landing. These will scour the country on the south side, and finally unite with our forces at Weldon; but how we are to cross the James River when we arrive opposite the rebel capital, is not clear. It is not the intention, I hear, to assail Fort Darling at all on the land side, but merely to move around it; but really if this is the case, I cannot see how our forces are to march upon Richmond, when the James River would be between our troops and that city. Perhaps, as stated above, the move will be simply for the purpose of diverting the attention of the rebels from the Fredericksburgh route, and thus leave an easy conquest of the capital for BURNSIDE."

CONGRESS.

In the Senate, yesterday, a number of petitions in favor of a general Bankrupt law were presented. A memorial from Gov. MORTON, of Indiana, praying for an increase of soldiers' pay, was referred to the Military Committee. Mr. HALE gave notice of a bill to abolish the grade of medical officers in the navy. A resolution making inquiries regarding the number and ranks of Aid-de-Camps, was adopted. The Secretary of War was instructed to report to the Senate the number of Major and Brigadier-Generals now in the service. The Military Committee was instructed to inquire into the expediency of providing by law for the more effectual suppression of the rebellion, and securing tranquillity in the State of Maryland. The call upon the Secretary of War for the correspondence relating to the Army of the Potomac was extended so as to embrace all its operations. The resolution relating to the arrest of certain citizens of Delaware, was called up and debated, but not disposed of. The Bankrupt act was taken up as the special order, but was informally laid aside. Mr. DAVIS, of Kentucky, offered a joint resolution proposing certain amendments to the Constitution, to alter the mode of electing the President and Vice-President. It was ordered to be printed. The Bankrupt bill was then again taken up, and made the special order for Thursday, the 18th inst. The Senate spent the remainder of the session with closed doors.

In the House, the vacancies in the Standing Committees were filled. The Committee on Indian Affairs was instructed to inquire whether any further legislation is necessary regarding the Indian funds held by the Government. The President was requested to transmit to the House the last official report of Gen. BANKS. Mr. VAN WYCK introduced bills to provide indemnity for clothing lost in the service by soldiers, and to increase the soldiers' pay. They were referred to the Military Committee. Mr. STEVENS, of Pennsylvania, introduced his bill, notice of which was given last week, to indemnify the President and other persons for suspending the *habeas corpus*, and for all acts done in pursuance thereof. After several unsuccessful attempts to kill it, or to postpone its consideration, Mr. STEVENS asked that it be put upon its passage, which was ordered. A long debate intervened, but the bill finally passed, 90 to 45. Mr. WRIGHT, of Indiana, offered a series of resolutions declaring the unjustifiableness of the rebellion, and asserting our duty to put it down by every constitutional means, etc. They were tabled. Mr. WICKLIFFE, of Kentucky, introduced a bill for the protection and relief of loyal citizens, whose property and slaves have been taken by the army. It was referred to the Judiciary Committee. After some business of minor importance, Mr. STEVENS offered a series of resolutions referring the various parts of the President's Message to appropriate Committees, when Mr. RICHARDSON, of Illinois, made a speech severely criticising the document. The House then adjourned.

GENERAL NEWS.

A serious disturbance occurred among the soldiery encamped near East New-York, on Sunday evening last. WILLIAM STELLFAX, a private in Company C, Forty-ninth Massachusetts Volunteers, was shot dead; S. H. TAYLOR, Company I, Twenty-fourth Maine Volunteers, seriously wounded, and a hotel kept by a German named SCHELLEIN burned to the ground. The difficulty arose between SCHELLEIN and STELLFAX, and the members of the Forty-ninth revenged themselves by burning SCHELLEIN'S house. SCHELLEIN is supposed to have committed the homicide. He made his escape, and has not yet been arrested.

The Board of Aldermen met at 1 o'clock yesterday afternoon. The resolution to procure a portrait of THOMAS JEFFERSON, at a cost of $1,000, came up in the course of rapid action upon a considerable amount of general business that had accumulated. Mr. FROMENT opposed it on the ground of economy. It was adopted, nevertheless. At 2 o'clock a recess was taken till 6 o'clock. On reassembling, a resolution directing the Finance Committee to inspect the accounts of the Central Park Commissioners, before favoring a further issue of the Park stock, was presented by Mr. BOOLE, and adopted. The resolutions to purchase the Fort Gansevoort property, just passed by the Councilmen, were printed and laid over, some routine business was transacted, and an adjournment made till 1 o'clock P. M., to-day.

The Board of Councilmen had an important session yesterday afternoon, commencing at 4 o'clock. The resolution to give Gen. SIGEL an $800 sword again failed to pass; the resolution to increase the salary of the President of the Croton Board to $5,000, that of the Water Register to $2,500, and that of his deputy to $2,000, was concurred in. The proposed purchase of the Fort Gansevoort property for $533,437 50, led to a very earnest debate, Mr. ORTON taking strong ground against the measure. It was passed, notwithstanding, by 15 to 7; and the decision of the Chair, that 18 affirmative votes were necessary to adopt the resolution ordering the purchase to be made, was overruled by the same vote. A resolution was adopted, inquiring why the Water Police, in the Croton Department, are not paid. Concurrence was had in the resolution to locate a Farmers' Market at the foot of Sixteenth-street, East River, and appropriating $5,000 for the purpose. The Board adjourned till 4 P. M., of next Thursday.

The two Monitors, building at Chester, Penn., by REANEY & SON, are still far from being completed. The one which was launched several weeks since, is moored at the end of the wharf and receiving her cupola. Only three thicknesses of the iron have as yet been put in place. Her machinery will soon be ready for use, but the vessel cannot be ready for sea during the present year. The other Monitor has not yet received her armor, and a considerable time will elapse before she is completed, unless a much larger force than now can be obtained is put to work.

A paper manufacturer on the Kennebec informs the Portland *Press* that there is no lack of rags in Maine; that among those upon whom he has heretofore depended for supply he found one with ten tons, another with fifteen, another with five and so on, but all hold back, refusing to sell, thinking to get, by and by, fifteen or twenty cents a pound.

Gov. ANDREW has issued an order dated Boston, Dec. 4, which says: "The draft is hereby suspended throughout the Commonwealth for ten days, in order to enable the cities and towns to adopt the method herein suggested, and to furnish evidence of their having done so. In those cities and towns in which this proposed course is not adopted, the draft will then be executed, namely, on Thursday the eighteenth day of December current, in the manner directed by previous order. Those towns and cities which adopt the above suggestions, and with good faith and zeal apply themselves to the promotion of enlistments in the three years' service, will have a liberal extension of time for the purpose. The three years' regiments and batteries are likely to be so much more efficient and useful in the service of the country than any nine months' men can possibly be, that the additional time required to secure such a class of enlistments will be bestowed. Although the men are this day needed in the field, for Gen. BANKS' expedition and elsewhere, and should by all means be supplied at the earliest possible day, the superior efficiency that will be obtained by directing enlistments into the three years' service, will compensate for the small additional delay that will be necessary."

The Brewery of Messrs. ROTHERT & GREENE, in Cincinnati, including the machinery necessary to the manufacture of beer and all the grains used therein, besides about 1,600 barrels, casks, &c., and all the usual articles of furniture, was libeled by the United States Marshal on Friday last, because the proprietors refused to furnish the information called for by the Revenue Act.

A terrible affray occurred at Fort Stanton, New-Mexico, early in November. Capt. GRAYDON, an officer in Col. CARSON'S regiment of New-Mexican Volunteers, had an altercation with Dr. WHITLOCK, a prominent citizen, and drew a revolver to shoot him. Dr. WHITLOCK drew to defend himself, and on seeing his assailant retreat called upon the bystanders to look at the coward. The taunt provoked GRAYDON to fire, which he did, wounding the doctor in the wrist, but a ball from his revolver struck GRAYDON in the breast. As he sank to the ground he cried that he was murdered. Dr. WHITLOCK started for the sutler's store, near the scene of the unfortunate occurrence, intending to go to Col. CARSON'S headquarters, but before he reached there, Capt. GRAYDON'S company, under the lead of the Lieutenant, overtook him and discharged their muskets at him in a body. He fell struck by 28 rifle balls and 98 buckshot. It subsequently appeared that Capt. GRAYDON had an understanding with Lieut. MORRIS that he was to provoke his company to avenge him if he fell.

Commissioner BOUTWELL has decided that printers who merely print to order, what is generally denominated as "job work," are not manufacturers. If, however, they print blank books, blanks, forms, or other articles which are known to the trade as articles of commerce, then they are manufacturers, and must be licensed and pay tax as such.

Col. J. D. WEBSTER, who was detailed by the War Department to make surveys and estimate the cost of enlarging the Illinois and Michigan Canal, has made a report. The entire expense he places at $13,346,824, if the plan of cutting down the summit level of the canal, so as to draw the supply of water directly from Lake Michigan is adopted.

The Louisville *Journal* states that upward of six wagon loads of mail matter, books, pamphlets and papers, have been sold and destroyed at Bowling Green, Ky., within the last month. Most of them were sent thither for the use of sick soldiers.

The property affected by the decision of the New-Jersey Court of Errors in the case of the Zinc Company against the Boston Franklinite Company, is of great value, variously estimated at from $800,000, to above $1,000,000. The litigation in the case has caused the complete stoppage of the manufacture of zinc, and almost that of Franklinite, as well as the complete cessation of business at Franklin.

Gen. CURTIS has issued a sharp order expressing his surprise "that officers of his command have exercised the powers of granting leaves of absence and furloughs, and of accepting resignations." He adds: "These powers will cease to be exercised in future, and commanding officers will in such cases restrict themselves to making such remarks of approval or disapproval as in their judgment may be deemed just and proper."

A correspondent of the Haverhill *Gazette*, writing from Beaufort, S. C., Nov. 15, asserts that two hundred guns were fired in Charleston and the city beautifully illuminated, in honor of the Democratic victories in New-York and Pennsylvania.

The market for Stocks, yesterday, was a fraction weaker than on Saturday, at the early meeting of the Stock Exchange, but later in the day prices recovered, and closed generally firm. Gold 131⅞; Exchange 145½@146.

Breadstuffs and Provisions were more active yesterday, and prices generally favored sellers. Groceries were inactive, as were also Metals, Oils, Hemp, Cotton, Whisky and Naval Stores. Hay, Hops, Hides, Tallow and Foreign Liquors were in good demand. The freight engagements were limited.

Cooler weather and a light supply of beeves caused a brisk cattle market yesterday. Only 3,700 bullocks were on sale, and near 300 of these were bought by Government agents, in a quiet way. There were a good many strong, heavy and fat cattle on sale, some of which brought 9¾c., butchers say 10c., ℔ lb., net weight. The advance on all grades is equivalent to ½c., and the stock was so nearly sold out that, unless the 300 looked for from Albany arrive, there will not be enough for the wants of to-day. Hogs and sheep are both higher and in good request.

A DISHONORABLE AFFAIR.—Nothing could be more disgraceful to our arms than the capture of the brigade of troops in Tennessee, reported this morning—if the facts be as given. The brigade was composed of three infantry regiments, a detachment of cavalry and a battery of artillery, and it surrendered to a rebel force of about equal strength, after a fight in which it suffered the small loss of between fifty and sixty killed and wounded. The telegraph says that our forces were *surprised*. This may take away a portion of the disgrace from the privates, but only to put tenfold more dishonor upon the officers. One of the most intrepid Generals of the first French Revolution said: "A surprise is more dishonorable than a defeat. The bravest man may be beaten, but whosoever allows himself to be surprised, is unworthy to remain officer." We trust the case will be quickly investigated, and, if found true, that the guilty parties will, as soon as exchanged, be subjected to the most condign and inexorable punishment. Even this, however, will be a poor enough palliation for these repeated surprises and surrenders—not a few of which have taken place in Tennessee.

It was MORGAN who surprised this brigade. It would seem by this that the noted marauder is now operating northwest of Nashville, while the main rebel army of Tennessee is southeast of it. We have a large number of isolated brigades and regiments scattered all through this country. We trust that Gen. HALLECK or President LINCOLN will at once find means of putting each of them on their guard, else MORGAN will soon half extinguish our armies in the Southwest.

Our Real Complaint Against England.

Now that it is settled that magnificent contributions of food will soon be sent from our shores toward the relief of the British operatives, Englishmen can afford to make a little effort to understand the real state of American feeling toward them and their Government. There is a great deal of misapprehension on the other side of the water in regard to this; and it has had the effect of causing multitudes of well-meaning men to think us extravagantly exacting and unreasonable.

What then is the real American complaint?

It is not, as Englishmen generally assume, against the *official* action of the British Government. With that action, thus far, we have no very great fault to find. It has been confined to four procedures: *First*, the acknowledgment of belligerent rights; *second*, the proclamation of neutrality; *third*, the demand for the surrender of MASON and SLIDELL; and, *fourth*, the refusal to join France in intervention.

As to the *first* of these, it it is true that we believe the raising of the rebellion to the level of a belligerent power was improperly hasty—taking place as it did within a fortnight after the intelligence of the fall of Sumter. At least common courtesy, it would seem, should have dictated a postponement until the arrival of the new American Minister, Mr. ADAMS, which occurred immediately afterward. Yet, whatever we may think of the time chosen, the recognition in itself was proper. It relieved both England and our own Government from many embarrassments; particularly in giving unquestionable validity to our blockade, which, it is held, is a right that can exist only between *belligerents*, and in ridding our Government of all responsibility for the depredations of rebel privateers. To get free from other embarrassments, we have ourselves been obliged *since* to make substantially the same recognition of belligerent rights to the rebels.

The *second* procedure, the proclamation of neutrality, was commendable. No loyal American either expected or desired the British Government to be anything but neutral. True, the proclamation has not been faithfully carried out. It prohibited the supply of arms and ammunition to either belligerent, and yet they have been supplied to both in great quantities. We have perhaps derived as great an advantage, relatively, from this as the rebels, and do not complain on this score. In respect to the *Alabama*, built, equipped, owned and manned by British hands, to prey upon our commerce, we do not as yet understand that the vessel sailed with the actual consent of the British Government. It is said, on the other hand, that the Admiralty undertook to prevent that sailing, and failed only through mistake; and that effectual measures have been taken to avert a similar misfortune hereafter. We trust this is so. The wrong is undeniable. The counsel of the Crown has already decided this case of the *Alabama* to be a violation of international law. It is certainly contrary to what has always been our own construction of that law. When, during the Crimean war, the British Government complained that Americans built and sold vessels for Russia, our Government replied that, while it was allowable to sell and transport munitions of war, it was not allowable "*to fit out*, within the limits of the United States, a vessel *to commit hostilities* against any State with which the United States are at peace, or to increase the force of any foreign armed vessel intended for such hostilities against a friendly State."

In regard to the surrender of MASON and SLIDELL, Americans are content. Their own Government decided that international law, strictly construed, required it. That is enough. Whatever displeasure may have been occasioned by England's insisting upon the *summum jus*, under the peculiar circumstances, is more than balanced by our satisfaction that she has thereby committed herself irrevocably to the high American doctrine of the rights of neutrals, in denial of which she fought her last war with us.

The fourth act of the British Government—its recent refusal to unite with France in an attempt to press upon us an armistice—of course is well liked. Whatever may have been the motives of the Ministry in separating themselves from the French Emperor in this matter, the act itself is welcome; and it shall go, as it ought to go, to their credit.

If, then, the *official* action of the British Government thus far has done us no great injustice or harm, what have we to complain of? How happens it that there is all through the loyal section of the United States, such an intense hardness of feeling towards England? The answer is easy. It comes from the fact that the great body of the upper and middle classes of England have, from the outset, through almost every organ of their opinion, not ceased to defame, malign and damage the sacred cause to which we have pledged our lives and fortunes. The Foreign Secretary, Earl RUSSELL, took early occasion, in a public speech, to stigmatize the conflict on our part as a struggle for "empire," while the rebels fought only for "independence;" and, in his seat in Parliament, he did not hesitate to express his "trust that the North will at last consent to a peaceable separation." Other members of the Ministry have, time and again, used similar language. Nine out of ten of the members of Parliament, and other public men of England, have sided with the rebels in their public addresses. Ninety-nine out of a hundred of the publications of the kingdom—reviews, magazines and newspapers—have unceasingly directed against us their sophisms, their sneers and their invectives. From that source there has been from the start but one constant stream of misrepresentation and abuse. Because we have felt such abuse we have been only the more taunted. We should have been despicable if we had not felt it. No man worthy of the name will quietly endure a villification of the cause he deems sacred. There never was a holier object than that which has moved the loyal twenty millions of these United States to maintain this struggle. They cannot composedly see it belied and maligned. It is impossible not to consider this protracted abuse but as an exponent of the feeling which animates the hearts of the ruling classes of England. It is so taken, and it will be so remembered. The insults and the injuries that are dealt in the day of misfortune are precisely those which rankle longest in the memory.

It is not the official action of the Government that has offended us; for that action has as yet done us no material injury. Nor is it the official inaction of the Government; for we would not have accepted its aid, in any form, had it been offered. Nor is it the withholding of business accommodations, even though Russia could borrow money in London to help her in the work of crushing Hungary, while loans were refused the United States that would have helped to save its free institutions. Every man, the world over, has a right to manage his business as he chooses. Nor is it the withholding of moral sympathy, even though it might have been expected that a nation so closely allied to our own in blood, language, literature, law and religion—a nation which originally forced Slavery upon us, and which afterward made peculiar professions of hatred to Slavery, would have freely extended that sympathy, when Slavery sought to strike down our National life; moral sympathy we do not want unless it can come spontaneously. Nor is it the contraband traffic which has been kept up with the rebels, from the start, though Frenchmen and Belgians and Prussians and all other people have abstained from all such operations; remembering that Englishmen manufacture idols for the heathen, and fight the Chinese for the privilege of selling opium, we know how to make great allowance for English greed. It is none of those things that disturb us. It is the studied, systematic, persistent reviling of our cause, which is to us as grand as liberty, as sacred as the memory of our fathers, as priceless as the national life itself—it is this chiefly which has filled us with detestation and disgust. Among the laboring classes of England there has been little or nothing of this. They have instinctively appreciated the real merits of our struggle, and, under great trials, have acted nobly. They are remembered. The other portion of England will also be remembered.

REDEMPTION OF POSTAGE STAMPS.—The following principles and order in regard to the redemption of Postage Stamps, at the New-York Post-office, have been adopted:

1. Only those stamps will be redeemed which have become soiled or worn in their use as currency. No clean stamps, under this rule, will be redeemed.
2. No stamp will be redeemed which shall appear to have ever been used in the payment of postage.
3. The stamps to be redeemed must be separated by the owner into their several denominations—all 3-cent stamps together, all 10-cent stamps together, &c. Each parcel must be put in a wrapper, and on the back of the wrapper must be indorsed the amount of the inclosed stamps. The several parcels must then be placed in a single wrapper or envelope, and on the back of the envelope must be indorsed the amount of the whole lot, and also the name, residence, or place of business, of the owner. The packages as received at the Post-office will be numbered regularly and receipted for.
4. The packages of stamps will then be carefully examined and counted in the Post-office, in the order of their reception, and the value of those considered redeemable marked on the envelope. Those not deemed good will be destroyed—not given back.
5. Owners will, on application, receive their respective payments in Government notes ("greenbacks") or postage currency.
6. The progress of the work will be advertised by posting at the Post-office daily the number ready for redemption.
7. Lots of stamps under $5 in amount will be counted and redeemed on presentation, but may be deposited if more convenient to the owner.
8. All stamps must be presented for redemption within thirty days after notice is given at the Post-office of readiness to commence the work.

These are the rules for the New-York Post-office only. No offices will be permitted to redeem stamps but those that shall be specially designated by the Postmaster-General. Each office will have its own rules, but not materially different from these.

We deem them entirely satisfactory, except in one respect. A very large amount of postage-stamps was purchased to be used as currency, of denominations rarely used by the mass of people in the payment of postage, such as 5, 10, 12 and 24-cent stamps. These purchases were made in good faith, and on what many regarded and still regard as a right interpretation of the law of Congress—that they might be and were intended to be used as currency. The bulk of the stamps of these denominations are not available in payment of postages, and yet, *if clean*, the Department will not redeem them. This will occasion hardship to holders of such stamps, who will part with them at a discount to those whose correspondence calls for such unusual denominations. The redemption of stamps by the Government will lose much of its grace and acceptability if it does not cover the case of stamps of this description, whether they be seriously soiled and defaced or not.

SOLDIERS' PAY—PROMPTITUDE VS. MAGNITUDE.—We doubt very much whether either the soldiers, or anybody else, will be very grateful to those gentlemen in Congress who are introducing bills and making speeches ostensibly with the aim of increasing the soldiers' pay. There has been no complaint that we have heard of, from any section of the army, that the present pay is insufficient; but there have been very great complaints that the men could not possibly obtain promptly and regularly the sums which really are their due. It is not long ago that the amount due the troops was stated in a Washington dispatch at $60,000,000; and though it has been greatly lessened since that time, it is yet too large. There are still many regiments which have not seen a greenback or a postal of any denomination, for months. We know of one New-York City Regiment, now under BURNSIDE, which has been in nearly every battle of the war—whose twice filled ranks have been thrice reduced by battle to a few hundred men, and whose indomitable valor has honored the cause for which they fought; and yet these men, this shattered remnant of a regiment which, on a fine Sunday afternoon, eighteen months ago, marched down Broadway amid the plaudits of tens of thousands of citizens, has not received a cent of pay for *five months;* and we know that the families of many of them in this City are actually reduced to the greatest straits in this cold weather on account of this culpable dilatoriness of the Government. What these men, and what all our soldiers want, is not that their nominal pay be increased a dollar or two a month, but that they may be enabled to obtain promptly every month the sum that was promised them on enlistment.

Mr. HOLMAN, of Indiana, who has introduced into Congress the bill providing for a nominal increase of soldiers' pay, is the same gentleman who distinguished himself last Winter by introducing a bill—*just before* the passage of the Homestead law—giving to each soldier a gift of one hundred and sixty acres of land. His present bill, whether it assume the form of a law or not, will probably inure to the real and special benefit of the soldier as much as that one did. If, however, he will introduce a bill, or invent a scheme, by means of which every regiment in the service may be paid promptly and regularly on some fixed day of each month, he will do a much greater benefit to the soldiers, to their families, and to the heavily taxed community at large.

IMMUNITY FOR ARRESTS.—The bill which had been introduced into Congress by Mr. STEVENS, of Pennsylvania, to indemnify the President and others for semi-military arrests and the suspension of the *habeas corpus*, was very suddenly passed yesterday afternoon, in the House, by a vote of two to one. It now remains to be acted upon by the Senate. Some such bill should certainly be adopted, and we have no doubt that the people will justify its passage. They are well convinced of the substantial honesty of purpose and patriotism of the President, and of most of his subordinates, and of the substantial necessity of the great body of these arrests. But it cannot be denied that there have been instances in which that honesty has been imposed upon, where designing, dishonest men have taken advantage of public necessity, and of the crowded state of public business, and have wrought great injustice to individuals and the public.

Now, while it seems clear that, for all acts which have been done from pure motives and with a single regard to the public weal, there should be complete indemnity, and that, if any who have been sufferers therefrom are to be recompensed, it should be the work of the nation, assuming so far the acts of its honest servants and doing what it can to retrieve their errors; yet it is by no means clear that the indemnity should extend beyond that. On the contrary, it appears highly desirable to adopt such measures as shall not only protect all who have been just and patriotic in what they have done, but shall, at the same time, teach those who in such junctures avail themselves of the disturbed state of civil affairs to gratify private malice or to secure private advantage, that their course is a perilous one.

How this result is to be obtained is a matter for the careful consideration of our lawmakers. The bill of Mr. STEVENS, judging from the abstract which the telegraph conveys, does not seek for any such result. On the other hand, it proposes a complete indemnity not only to the President, Secretaries and Heads of Departments, but also to "all concerned in or advising such acts." Under such a statute, every man who has from pure malice instigated the arrest of any man, however innocent—every man who may have procured the arrest of another, not because he was aiding the rebellion, but because he wanted him out of the way, would go scot free. We think that it might be well to provide for such cases, by excluding from the benefit of the act all persons who can be proved to have instigated arrests maliciously, and without probable cause. If persons have been governed by such motives in procuring arrests, and can be shown to have had no cause for what they did why should they not be allowed to suffer the penalty of their malice?

We hope the Senate will consider this matter carefully. If in any way they can succeed in protecting patriotism, without screening malice and knavery, their labors will be welcomed by patriotic men everywhere. There need be no undue haste in the passage of the bill.

Amusements.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—MEYERBEER'S opera of "Dinorah" was given here last evening to a house that might have been better in point of numbers, and warmer in point of comfort. The performance was an average one; the stage direction was anything but good. In the first act, an effigy of the Virgin persisted in toppling over; in the second, the bridge, instead of breaking with the weight of *Dinorah*, caved in on its own private account, and compelled the heroine to commit a deliberate act of *felo de se*. These things are inexcusable in a well regulated establishment.

To-night the opera will be "Norma." with Mlle. LORINI as the priestess. It is an extra performance, and the price of admission has been fixed at the ordinary theatre standard.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.—Miss MATILDA HERON, supported by the excellent company at this house, will appear in a new play to-night. It is called "Edith," and is spoken of with praise by those who are in the secret of the coulisses.

IRVING HALL.—Miss TERESA CARREÑO, the child pianist, gives her last concert here to-night.

NIBLO'S SALOON.—Mr. PAUL JUIGNET'S French company will make their second appearance to-night in a couple of pieces.

BROOKLYN PHILHARMONIC.—The Sixth Rehearsal of the Brooklyn Philharmonic Concert will take place to-morrow afternoon, at the Academy of Music. The orchestral selections are BEETHOVEN'S Symphony No. 1, in C major; MEYERBEER'S Overture Struensee, and MENDELSSOHN'S Overture, Ruy Blas.

ANOTHER MILITARY EMEUTE.

Riot Among the Soldiers at East New-York.

One Soldier Shot Dead—Another Seriously Wounded.

The Soldiers Burn a Hotel to the Ground.

On Sunday evening last, East New-York was again the scene of a disturbance, in which the military stationed in camp there were the principal participants. The riot on this occasion was a serious one, resulting in the death of one soldier, the wounding of another, and the complete destruction of a hotel by fire. The circumstances are these:

William Stellfax, an Englishman, who enlisted in Company C, Forty-ninth Regiment Massachusetts Volunteers, at Pittsfield, Mass., which regiment is now encamped near the Centreville Course, L. I., obtained permission to visit the camps in the village of East New-York, on Sunday last. With him went John McDonald, a private in the same company. On the way thither, they stopped once or twice in lager-bier saloons, and had drinks, though the concurrent testimony of their fellow soldiers is, that they were not intoxicated when they arrived at the Barracks, in which the Maine regiments, whom they visited, are encamped. From the Barracks they proceeded to the hotel and barroom, kept by a German named Schellein, on the corner of Atlantic-street and Vermont-avenue. After drinking, and when they had been sitting for some time—it being now 6 P. M.—McDonald proposed to his comrade to return to the camp at Centreville Course. The request was acceded to, Stellfax remarking at the same time that he would buy a pint of whisky, so that they would not want for a drink when in camp. He then asked Schellein, who was behind the bar, to furnish him with the liquor, presenting at the same time his canteen and the money. Schellein having measured a quantity of whisky and turned it into the canteen, Stellfax insisted that he had given him but half-a-pint, which charge Schellein denied. Hot words ensued, and the lie was passed on both sides—first given by Schellein. Stellfax having retorted it, Schellein struck him and knocked him down. At this juncture three or four persons (all Germans) who were playing cards at a table in the bar-room, interfered on behalf of the proprietor, and one of them struck Stellfax in the head with a slung-shot, whereby he was a second time knocked down. McDonald then came up and protested against so unfair a contest, (one against four,) and succeeded in getting out of the house with Stellfax, but not before he, too, got a blow on the head. He was not, however, knocked down. Having crossed the street, McDonald told his comrade that it would be better to go immediately to the camp, as the matter of a few cents' worth of liquor hardly justified them in getting into any further broil. Stellfax, however, went back again to the house, and kicked the door. It was thereupon partly opened, and a musket was fired at Stellfax from the inside, without taking any effect. The deceased then turned, and was running across the street again, when three shots were fired in succession, the third one taking effect and entering his back. He dropped immediately, having barely reached the further side of the street, and expired without uttering a word or a groan. McDonald, then, assisted by some soldiers who were in the vicinity, conveyed his body to the military hospital, about sixty roads from the hotel, where it now lies.

The soldiers at the Centreville encampment having received news of the homicide in about two hours thereafter, (8 P. M.,) the utmost excitement prevailed among them, and threats of vengeance, especially from Company C, of the Forty-ninth, were loud and frequent. The officers of the regiment used all their efforts to quiet the men, but all to no effect. Finally, Company C, many other members of the regiment, and several men from the Forty-seventh Massachusetts Volunteers, went in a body to the hotel, surrounded it, and commenced a search for Schellein. He could not be found, however, having, in company with his family, vamosed the premises, in anticipation of a riot. The soldiers gutted the house from top to bottom, breaking decanters, tumblers, furniture, and whatever they could lay their hands on, and pouring the contents of the demijohns, &c., on the floor of the barroom. Their search for Schellein being ineffectual, they commenced to fire the building. The officers of the regiment, who had followed the infuriated men, endeavored to prevent the destruction of property, and implored them not to fire the house. They persisted, however, and soon the flames broke out near the door. The Major of the regiment and several privates of the Forty-seventh succeeded in quelling them, and would have saved the building, but some of the soldiers went into the second story and set fire to the bedding, and whatever inflammable material they could find there. Soon the entire structure was in flames, and such headway had the conflagration attained that all efforts to quench it were useless, and in a short time nothing was left but a mass of smouldering ruins. Had the soldiery succeeded in finding Schellein there is no doubt he would have been hung or shot instanter.

While the fire was raging, S. H. Taylor, a private in Company I, Twenty-fourth Maine Volunteers, who was viewing it, exclaimed: "Here's the son of a b——h, boys, that stole the gun!"—alluding to a fracas he had had some days previously with a German regarding a musket, which he alleged had been fraudulently obtained (since recovered) from one of his comrades. Not hearing the latter portion of the remark, the exasperated soldiery supposed he alluded to Schellein, and made a rush for the man indicated by Taylor, who was now in conflict with him. This man would have been killed on the instant had not Taylor sung out, "No, he's not the man—don't hurt him!" In the *mêlée*, however, the German, who *was* the individual charged with the theft of the musket, attempted to draw his pistol. Before he could aim it at any one, Taylor, (who heard him cock the weapon,) seized his hand and pressed it as far downward as possible, when the German, being now on his knees, having slipped on the ice, fired, the contents, fourteen buckshot, entering Taylor's right leg, below the knee, and shattering the bone. The cry was then raised, "Who's shot?" Taylor, in order to save the life of the German, who would have been immediately killed, were the facts known, replied, "Only a citizen shot himself—no damage done," and hobbled off as well as he could. The German was subsequently arrested, placed in the guard-house, and afterward surrendered to the civil authorities for examination. Taylor refuses to allege a complaint against him, however, as he says the man was acting merely in self-defence.

Justice Seaman, of Newtown, has the German in custody, and, if complaint is made by any of the parties concerned, will give him an examination to-day. Taylor is lying in the Hospital, and will doubtless soon recover from his wound.

Last night, when our reporter visited the encampments, everything was quiet. The police are on the lookout for Schellein, who will no doubt be brought to justice. The *post-mortem* examination on Stellfax's body will take place at 10 o'clock, and the Coroner's inquest at 11 o'clock this morning. The corpse will be sent on to Pittsfield, Mass., for interment. Stellfax was a favorite in his company, being a genial companion and boon comrade, and naturally inoffensive in disposition. He was about thirty years of age, and leaves a wife and three children in Pittsfield.

A Melancholy Case of Destitution and Suicide.—At an early hour yesterday morning a woman, named Ann Duane, aged about 22 years, was found dead in her bed at the house of Sarah Quaile, No. 286 Mulberry-street, under the following circumstances: On Saturday evening the deceased came to the house above named, and stated to Mrs. Quaile that she was in a destitute condition, and desired lodging for the night. She said that her husband had died but two weeks before, and that on account of her inability to pay the rent of the premises they had occupied, she had just been turned into the street. Mrs. Quaile was an acquaintance of the deceased, and from her appearance she knew that the latter was very ill, although she denied it when questioned, and said she would be all right in the morning. Her hospitable friend did what she could for her during the fore part of the night, but in the morning she was found a corpse. A *post-mortem* examination made by Dr. Bouton, of the Coroner's Office, revealed the fact that death was caused by arsenic. Coroner Wildey held an inquest upon the body, and the jury rendered a verdict that death was the result of poison administered by herself.

Mr. Herries' Second Lecture.—The second in the course of lectures now being delivered at Christ Church, Bedford-avenue, East Brooklyn, will be delivered this (Tuesday) evening, by Mr. William Herries, of the New-York Press. Subject—"Principles and Men in the Contrasts of English Literature." Other lectures in the course will be delivered by Rev. Dr. Littlejohn, of Brooklyn; Rev. Dr. Vinton and Rev. Dr. Flagg, of New-York, and others. The course, so far, has been a success, and will undoubtedly be a profitable enterprise for the new church now near its completion.

Correction.—The publishers of the *Sunday Mercury* desire us to state that they have not yet raised their price from four to six cents, and that they have not determined when to do so.

OUR FOREIGN RELATIONS.

The Diplomatic Correspondence with France.

Washington, Monday, Dec. 8.

The foreign correspondence under the head of France, covers one hundred and thirty-four pages. The letters extend throughout this year.

MR. SEWARD TO MR. DAYTON.

A letter of June last, from Mr. Seward to Minister Dayton, says France has a right to make war against Mexico, and to determine for herself the cause. We have a right and interest to insist that France shall not improve the war she makes to raise up in Mexico an Anti-Republican, or Anti-American Government, or to maintain such a Government there. France has disclaimed such designs, and we, besides reposing faith in the assurance given in a frank and honorable manner, would, in any case, be bound to wait for and not anticipate a violation of them. Circumstances tend to excite misapprehension and jealousies between this Government and that of France in spite of all the prudence we can practice on our part. We studiously endeavor to avoid them. You will, therefore, be fully authorized in assuming that this Government does not inspire and has no responsibility for the assumptions of a different character made by the Press.

When we desire explanations from France, or when an occasion shall have arrived to express discontent, we shall communicate directly and explicitly with Mr. Thouvenal, through your good offices.

MR. DAYTON TO MR. SEWARD, OCT 14.

In acknowledging the receipt of the Proclamation of the President, of Sept. 22, he says:

"You may look immediately for the most mischievous effects from portions of the foreign Press to pervert and misconstrue the motives which have prompted the Proclamation, and the probable consequences which will follow it. You must not be surprised if another spasmodic effort for intervention is made, based upon the assumed ground of humanity; but when the real ground, that emancipation may seriously injure the cause of the South, and will interfere for years to come, at least, with the production of cotton—but, whatever may be the motive which prompts emancipation, or the immediate consequences which may immediately follow it, the act will remain, and this cannot fail, in the end, to commend itself to the enlightened conscience of the Christian world."

MR. SEWARD TO MR. DAYTON.

Mr. Seward to Mr. Dayton, Oct. 20, says the views he is about to express should be understood as official, and may be made known to the French Government. In the course of his letter he remarks: "It surprises the President that the expectations of a recognition of the insurgents are still lingering in European capitals, in view of the disappointment and failure of the campaign which, by its success, has to prepare them for that hostile measure. The people do, indeed, desire peace and repose, as they all along have desired these objects. But the first voice has yet to be raised in demand for peace at such a cost as a loss of the Union, or even of an acre of the broad foundation that it covers." He, after discussing the whole subject, concludes as follows:

"The European impulses favorable to the recognition of the insurgents are due chiefly to the earnestness with which they have announced their resolution to separate. In this respect they can surpass us. We, the loyal people of this Union, are less demonstrative. We are necessarily so. Time works against the insurgents and in our favor. Reason and conscience are on our side, passion alone on theirs. We have institutions to preserve and responsibilities world-wide and affecting future ages; they have none. They are at liberty to destroy, and trust to future chances to rebuild. We must save our institutions, not only for ourselves, but even for them. I trust, however, that even if the early operations of the Government left room for any misapprehensions on the subject, the decision and energies which this Government and the loyal people have put forth within the last three months will satisfy Europe that we are not only a considerable, but a practical and persevering people. It is time that we should be understood there, in one sense—a generous one. It is true, as Earl Russell has said, that we are fighting for empire—but the empire is not only our own already, but it was lawfully acquired and lawfully held. Extensive as it is, it is none the less, in every part, our own. We defend it, and we love it with all the affection with which patriotism in every land inspires the human heart. It has the best of institutions—institutions the excellence of which is generously and even gratefully conceded by all men while they are endeared to ourselves by all national recollections, and by all the hopes and desires we so naturally cherish for a great and glorious future. Studying to confine this unhappy struggle within our own borders we have not only invoked no foreign aid or sympathy, but we have warned foreign nations frankly and have besought them not to interfere. We have practised justice toward them in every way, and conciliation in an unusual degree. But we are none the less determined, for all that, to be sovereign and to be free. We indulge in no menaces and no defiance. We abide patiently and with composure the course of events and the actions of the nations whose forbearance we have invoked, scarcely less for their sakes than for our own. We have not been misled by any of the semblances of impartiality or of neutrality which unfriendly proceedings toward us, in a perilous strife, have put on. When any Government shall incline to a new and more unfriendly attitude, we shall then revise, with care, our existing relations toward that Power, and shall act in the emergency as becomes a people who have never yet faltered in their duty to themselves while they were endeavoring to improve the condition of the human race."

The Correspondence With Russia.

The correspondence from and to Russia is not especially interesting.

Minister Cassius M. Clay to Mr. Seward, in January last, writes, among other things, as follows:

"Union with us, with equal rights, should be offered the Canadians, and the life and property of friends secured. Men and money should be sent into Ireland, India, and all the British dominions all over the world, to stir up the revolt. Our cause is just, and vengeance will sooner or later overtake that perfidious aristocrat."

Mr. Cameron to Mr. Seward, in June last, after describing the audience, says:

"The Emperor was exceedingly plain, frank and unostentatious in his demeanor. The unusual length of the interview, as well as the unaffected earnestness and sincerity of his expressions, gave evidence that he desired to make a speedy manifestation of his friendship for our country and Government. Both on entering and leaving his cabinet, he gave me his hand, with cordial familiarity. This practical experience of the good faith of these professions of sympathy with the United States, which Russia now makes, as she has heretofore made, not only unimpaired, but strengthened by the knowledge of our National trials—has afforded the most profound gratification.

American Aid for English Operatives.

The following are the subscriptions to the fund raising in this City for the relief of suffering English operatives:

Chamb'r of Commerce meeting, reported on Saturday	$65,450	Edward Walker	$250
John Caswell & Co.	1,000	Joseph Sampson	1,000
Elizabeth C. Jay	100	Peter Cooper	500
Creayton Newbold	200	Halstead & Stiles	200
Arnold, Constable & Co	1,000	Sympathy	50
Dubois & Vanderv'rt	100	Ward, Campbell & Co	500
Meredith Howland	500	Naylor & Co	3,000
Howland & Aspinwall	1,500	E. L. Benson	1,000
Dike Brothers	100	Cooper Hewitt, Jr.	500
Henry A. Dike	500	Total	$79,900
Moses Taylor	1,000	Corn Ex. Contrib'ns	8,450
E. D. Morgan & Co	1,000	Gerritt Smith	1,000
Thos. G. Hopkins	100	Estimated Miscellaneous Contributions	11,000
J. B. Miller	100	Total	$100,350
R. W. Rapeo & Co	250		

The Lamp-Post Letter Boxes.

Postmaster Wakeman corrects the statement that the lamp-post letter boxes have become insecure places of deposit, in consequence of frequent robberies. It is positively denied that any such robbery has taken place since these boxes were first established. Occasionally, by accident, a box has been broken by the carelessness of a driver of an omnibus or other vehicle; but, by an arrangement made by the Postmaster, the fact is immediately made known to the Post-office authorities, and the police takes charge of the box until the damage is repaired. The letters are taken from the boxes five times each day.

The Overland Route.

St. Louis, Monday, Dec. 8.

The overland stage arrived yesterday with $23,000 in gold dust. The time from Denver was six days and a quarter, and from Proctorville, seventeen days and half.

The Kearney Letters—Mr. O. S. Halstead in Reply to Cortland Parker.

Pet Halstead has communicated to *Wilkes Spirit of the Times* for the current week a reply to the letter of Mr. Cortland Parker, censuring the publication of Gen. Kearney's letter of May 15, 1862. Mr. Halstead shows quite clearly that the letters of Kearney were not mere "soliloquies," as contended by Mr. Parker, but were intended for such use as his friends chose to make of them. He also asserts that Gen. Kearney's widow advised the publication of all her late husband's letters, and proceeds:

The letter of the 15th May, had been in the possession of Col. John Lorimer Graham, an old and warm personal friend of Gen. Kearny's, for over four months. A few days after its receipt, I read it to the Colonel, then a strong supporter of Gen. McClellan. Being a great admirer and friend of Gen. Kearny, he was apprehensive lest he might be injured by so strong an expression of his opinions, and advised that I should not expose the contents of the letter further. I then placed it in his hands, with the assertion of my belief that all it contained was true, and that the General evidently intended it as a record to be used hereafter. I expressed my willingness that he should keep it until we both agreed the time had come to make it public. Soon after the General's death we did so agree, and Col. Graham handed me the letter for publication.

If, as is contended, these letters were private, or even quasi-confidential, so much stronger the guarantee of their truthfulness. The public are only interested to know that they contain, and reflect Gen. Kearney's sentiments and opinion, and are faithful portraits of the persons to whom he refers, and the scenes through which he passed. His best friend need have no uneasiness as to the effect of their publication on his memory. If truthful and just, they will but add fresh laurels to his already brilliant reputation, and if proven untrue and unjust, he chose to take the risk and to that extent must suffer the consequences.

Judged by his own acts and the record he leaves, time, and the revelations of history will truly vindicate his great name and fame. Gen. Kearny fought his way to the hearts of the soldiers and the people—won their unbounded admiration and applause—was always a victor in their service, and perished a martyr to his patriotism and the cause of the Union. Glory enough for one life; honor enough for one name—Phil Kearny.

We are forced to defend the life of a nation. In comparison to the issues involved, who, and of what account is Gen. McClellan, or any other General, except as they demonstrate their power to aid in crushing out this most damnable rebellion?

Generals, Cabinet Ministers, private citizens may be deposed and swept away by scores, thousands, or hundreds of thousands, what boots it? They are but as grains of sand on the sea-shore, as drops to the ocean. The places that knew them once, may know them no more, forever; and be filled to far better advantage. There is but one man, who, from the position he holds under the Constitution, is of any earthly account at this moment. That man is our upright, faithful, honest Presiden. He claims, and is entitled to the generaus support of euery patriot in the land. Every true citizen is bound to help hold up and stay his hands under all circumstances, and in any event. By the, removal of Gen. McClellan, the President and his Cabinet have thus far endorsed the substance of all that Gen. Kearny wrote or spoke. Cavil and fault-finding in regard to that act, now, is treachery. Let those who choose to engage in such business, follow their perverse inclinations. They fail entirely to comprehend the magnitude of the occasion, or the extent of the danger which threatens the nation.

This is not the time to chase shadows, quibble about social trifles, or argue nice points of etiquette with "bark-sticking lawyers," or "venal editors." I am done with all such. Once for all; with the facts as known to me, the country gradually shorn of its strength, the Philistines upon us; seeing the absolute necessity for relieving a portion of the people of a mental hallucination, and the effect of a blind, debasing man-worship, by the removal of a General who I firmly believed was bringing ruin to our cause—Providentially possessed of the one thing needful, at that particular juncture, a military criticism, from the highest standpoint, and, under the circumstances, satisfied that I should have been sustained in such a course by Gen. Kearney himself, "whose only thought in this war was the success of the Union." *Had the correspondence been marked "private and confidential,"* governed alone by a sense of duty and patriotism, I would have dared to give the letters to the public, and brave the attacks and howlings of Bennett, Prince John, Parker, Birney and the entire pack.

Your obedient servant,
O. S. HALSTED, Jr.

The Case of Joseph Kugler, of New-Jersey.

Trenton, N. J., Monday, Dec. 8.

The trial of Deputy United States Marshal Harris Bryan Hough, Samuel B. Hudmit, Arthur W. Jundy and David Burwell, indicted for conspiracy in causing to be arrested Joseph Kugler, of Hunterdon County, alleging Kugler to be a traitor, &c., has been put off till the April term. An editor was also indicted for publishing that said Kugler was a traitor, &c. The indictment is very lengthy, and charges the persons named conspired together: *First*—To call the said Kugler a traitor; *Second*—That he was guilty of treason against the Government; *Third*—That he had been disloyal to the Government; *Fourth*—That he had been discouraging enlistments in the army; *Fifth*—That the persons charged did falsely swear to the above facts; that they transmitted the affidavits aforesaid to the Government of the United States, or one of its officers, for the purpose of procuring an arrest and confinement of the said Kugler; *Sixth*—For the arrest of the said Kugler on the 5th of September.

Kings County General Term Calendar—Dec. 9—Nos. 2, 3, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 20, 21, 23, 24, 25, 26.

NEW-YORK SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES.

THE NEW-YORK SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES, is published THIS MORNING, and may be had at the counter of the publication office in wrappers ready for mailing. It contains the Report of the Secretary of the Treasury in full. In addition to the latest intelligence by telegraph up to the moment of going to press, there will be found in the current number full details of all military movements in the different departments from the pens of our special correspondents. Also, all official orders, reports and documents, and the latest and fullest Washington news, European news, with graphic letters from our correspondents in London and Paris, giving the tone of public feeling abroad, is made a special and permanent feature. In addition to Editorials on all the current topics of the day, the Semi-Weekly Times has a page of carefully prepared commercial matter, giving the latest financial news and marketreports; items of agricultural and domestic interest, compiled from sources many of which are otherwise inaccessible to the American reader; and marriages and deaths of the week.

The "Semi-Weekly Record," or news summary—being a careful synopsis and digest of the news of the day, both rebellion and general—is alone worth double the subscription price to the paper, as it preserves in a condensed and conveniently classified form all news of interest, and must prove valuable as a record to all time.

Heavy Knit All Wool
UNDERSHIRTS AND DRAWERS,
ON HAND AND MADE TO ORDER, BY
UNION ADAMS, No. 637 Broadway.

Take Ayer's Cherry Pectoral—
To stop your Colds, Coughs,
and
Bronchial Affections,
Before they run into Consumption that you cannot stop.

Genin, No. 513 Broadway.
GENTS' WINTER CAPS.
LADIES' ARCTIC HOODS.
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SLEIGH ROBES.

Deafness,
Impaired sight, noises in the head, and catarrh, cured by DR. VON EISENBERG,
No. 815 Broadway.

Holiday Hats!! Holiday Hats!!
ALSO,
LADIES' FANCY FURS,
At WHITE'S, the far-famed Hatter, No. 216 Broadway.

Grover & Baker's
CELEBRATED NOISELESS SEWING MACHINES,
Acknowledged to be superior to all others.
No. 495 Broadway, New-York.

Barry's Tricopherus is the best and cheapest article for dressing, beautifying, curling, cleaning, preserving and restoring the hair. Ladies, try it. Sold by all druggists.

The Palmer Arm and Leg.—B. FRANK PALMER, inventor and patentee. Astor-place, (ground floor) N. Y.; also Philadelphia and Boston. Only houses of Palmer & Co. Avoid imposition by calling on the inventor.

Corns, Bunions, Inverted Nails, Enlarged Joints, and all Diseases of the Feet cured WITHOUT THE LEAST PAIN or inconvenience, by Dr. ZACHARIE, Surgeon Chiropodist, No. 760 Broadway.

Trusses.—MARSH & CO.'S Radical Cure Truss. Office, No. 2 Vesey-st., (under Astor House,) opposite the church. No connection whatever with any other Truss Office of same name. A female attends ladies.

Morton's Gold Pens.—Prices to suit the pocket and pens to suit the hand of every writer at No. 25 Maiden-lane. Call or inclose stamp for circular, with engravings of all sizes and styles.

MARRIED.

Crittenden—Voorhees.—At White Lake, Michigan, on Tuesday, Dec. 2, by Rev. W. P. Wastell, Henry W. Crittenden, of Eastchester, to Margaret E., daughter of Harrison Voorhes, Esq., of the former place. No cards.

DIED.

Blunt.—In this City, on Sunday, Dec. 7, after a long and painful illness, Eliza, wife of Orison Blunt, in the 31st year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from her late residence, No. 118 9th-st., on Wednesday, the 10th inst., at 1 o'clock, without further invitation.

Burnett.—Suddenly, on Sunday morning, Dec. 7, Mr. Thomas Burnett, in the 83d year of his age.

Funeral services will be held at his late residence, No. 419 Pacific-st., Brooklyn, at 3 o'clock on Tuesday afternoon.

Ewart.—On Monday afternoon, Dec. 8, John Ewart, in the 72d year of his age.

Funeral services will be held at his late residence, No. 219 West 21st-st., this day, (Tuesday,) at 3½ o'clock P. M. His remains will be taken to Schenectady for interment.

Furman.—In this City, on Saturday, Dec. 6, after a long illness, Samuel Furman.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, on Wednesday, the 10th inst., at 10 o'clock, at his late residence, No. 12 West 26th-st., without further invitation. The remains will be taken to New-Brunswick, N. J., for interment.

Hoyt.—On Sunday, Dec. 7, after a lingering illness, Catharine, wife of Joseph B. Hoyt, aged 45 years.

A short service will be held at No. 58 East 22d-st., on Wednesday, at 11½ A. M., after which the remains will be taken to Stamford, Conn., by the 12¾ P. M. train, where subsequent funeral services will be held at the Baptist Church. Relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend, without further notice.

Halstead.—On Sunday, Dec. 7, at his residence, James S. Halstead, aged 49 years, 7 months and 18 days.

His relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence, No. 150 East 40th-st., this day, (Tuesday,) the 9th inst., at 3 o'clock P. M.

Holcomb.—On Sunday evening Dec. 7, Mary Louise, only daughter of James H. and Martha Holcomb, in the 19th year of her age.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral services, at the residence of her father, No. 9 Schermerhorn-st., Brooklyn, this (Tuesday) afternoon, the 9th inst., at 2 o'clock, without further invitation.

☞ Cleveland and Chillicothe, Ohio, papers please copy.

Hoyt.—In Norwalk, Conn., on Monday, Dec. 8, Charles, eldest son of James A. Hoyt, of this City, aged 27 years.

Funeral will take place from his father's residence, at Norwalk, on Wednesday afternoon, at 3 o'clock. The friends and relatives are invited to attend.

Isham.—In Brooklyn, on Friday, Dec. 7, suddenly, after a short but severe illness, Henry M., only son of Alfred H. and Delia M. Isham, aged 27 years.

His remains were taken to Esperance, Schoharie County, N. Y., for interment.

Morrell.—In Troy, N. Y., on Monday, Dec. 8, after a lingering illness, John D., youngest son of John D. Morrell, of this City, aged 24 years.

Mendez.—On Monday, Nov. 3, Josiah Mendez, aged 20 years.

The body was interred in the Evergreens Cemetery.

Pike.—At Mattituck, L. I., on Thursday, Dec. 4, suddenly, of heart disease, Helen A., youngest daughter of Henry and Elizabeth Pike, aged 13 years and 3 months.

Searing.—On Monday, Dec. 8, of apoplexy, Simon Searing, in the 55th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Wednesday, at 11 o'clock, from his late residence, No. 18 Fulton-st., Newark, N. J.

Van Wyck.—In Brooklyn, on Monday, Dec. 8, Janet Van Wyck, widow of the late Nehemiah Denton.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, Franklin-av., first house north of Gates-av., on Wednesday, the 10th inst., at 1 o'clock.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS OF MURRAY, EDDY & CO.'S
KENTUCKY AND MISSOURI STATE LOTTERIES.
Kentucky, Extra Class 581.—Dec. 8, 1862.
63, 10, 1, 6, 24, 74, 22, 51, 35, 65, 58, 56, 62.
Kentucky, Class 582—Dec. 8, 1862.
38, 70, 37, 43, 66, 69, 3, 30, 31, 16, 15, 77, 73,
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Covington, Ky., or St. Louis, Mo.

ROYAL HAVANA LOTTERY.—A PREMIUM of 12½ per cent. paid on prizes. Highest price paid for Doubloons, and American Gold and Silver.
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LOTTERIES.—PRIZES CASHED AND INFORMATION given. JOSEPH BATES, Broker, No. 11 Wall-st., Room No. 1, New-York.

LOTTERIES.—SEE J. A. MORRIS & CO.'S ADvertisement on eighth page.

DR. HARRISON'S
CHALYBEATE TONIC,
A new and valuable remedy, by one of the most eminent medical chemists in this country, for the entire removal and permanent cure of Dyspepsia, Nervous and Muscular Debility, Low Spirits, Bronchitis, Scrofula, Torpid Liver, Costiveness, Female Irregularities, and all diseases arising from an impure state of the blood.

When used in connection with his celebrated Peristaltic Lozenges, it is a genuine remedy for Rheumatism, Neuralgia, and a wonderful specific for the Gout.

This Tonic is made from the pure native Catawba Wine and is one of the most invigorating cordials ever known, joined with the most efficacious form of Iron, a delightful restorer of exhausted nature, imparting great vigor to the nervous energy, greatly increasing the appetite and promoting thorough digestion, and to persons suffering from excessive indulgence, impotency or premature age, it imparts the vigor, freshness and buoyancy of youth.

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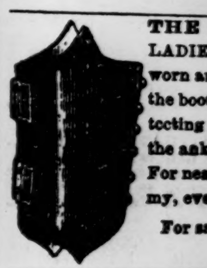

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INTERNATIONAL RELIEF COMMITTEE.

TO THE AMERICAN PEOPLE.

AN APPEAL FOR THE SUFFERING OPERATIVES OF GREAT BRITAIN.

The blow struck at our national existence has fallen heavily upon the operatives of Europe, and it is announced to us that in England there is unusual suffering and a year of scarcity.

"The agony of Lancashire," says the London *Times*, "is every day becoming more acute, and before the Winter is ended the sufferings of the people will prove the greatest national trial that we have had since the Irish famine."

When the Irish famine prevailed in 1847 the American people, from the Atlantic to the Mississippi, gladly gave of their abundance; our Government furnished transportation for the food; the British Government afforded facilities for its distribution; and the Queen, whose virtues fully illustrate her words, recognized the friendliness of the act.

Again we are called upon in the name of humanity to relieve men, women and children, who are compelled, without fault of their own, to face a more fearful enemy than war. The appeal comes to those to whom God in His Providence has been most bountiful. Amid all the trials, He has permitted us to meet in the defence of National unity and constitutional freedom, unsatisfied hunger has had no place; and despite the withdrawal of an army of citizens to protect the liberties of the Republic, the labors of those who remained have been so plentifully blessed, that America is able, from her surplus, to export largely to other countries.

Let us not be unmindful at this moment of the responsibilities imposed upon us by the munificence of the Ruler of nations, nor permit our sorrows and burdens to lead us to forget, or to undervalue, the peculiar duties that belong to our position. Our agricultural efforts extended over a wide and fertile territory, as yet thinly populated, have made our land one of the granaries, to which the nations of Europe that subsist chiefly by manufactures now look for food; and the operatives of Lancashire temporarily deprived of American cotton, have more than ever occasion for American corn.

Let that corn be forwarded with the generosity that becomes a people who have undergone the greatest trial that can befall a nation; and who know the value of sympathy promptly tendered in the moment of misfortune. Let us show our gratitude to Providence for all its mercies, by recognizing the claims of Christian brotherhood, and hasten to relieve the want whose sharp cry comes to us across the ocean.

The Homestead act of Congress, which gives to each settler in our Western Territories, without regard to his nationality, one hundred and sixty acres of the public land, offers to every foreigner a welcome and a home; but a threatening Winter of suffering demands instant relief, and reminds us of the ancient proverb—"He gives twice who gives quickly."

There is reason to believe, from significant indications, not alone in New-York, but throughout the country, that the people need no urging to activity in this cause, but rather wait with impatience the necessary organization for the convenient transmission of their gifts.

To this end the underrigned, who have been appointed by the citizens of New-York to act in concert with similar bodies, urgently recommend the citizens of every city, town and village throughout the Union to call public meetings, and appoint Committees to collect and remit moneys and food to Committees on the seaboard; and they respectfully ask the Clergy of all denominations at once to bring the subject before their congregations, and to take up collections, that all, according to their ability, may unite in this national and truly Christian work.

They confidently believe that the Railroad Companies and the owners of vessels on the lakes, whose prosperity of late has been largely augmented by the increase of our agricultural products, will cheerfully furnish gratuitous transportation for all donations of food, and that our enterprising shipowners will exhibit the like liberality in furnishing freight room to Europe. They anticipate ready assistance from the country at large, but rely especially upon our food-producing States for prompt and generous contributions from the grain accumulated on their hands.

The undersigned have already received, as will appear by the report of their Treasurer, large donations, which they hail as an earnest of those to come, and they repeat with pleasure the announcement that by the liberality of Messrs. N. L. & G. Griswold, a new ship of eighteen hundred tons burden has been placed at their disposal. They propose to transmit the provisions they shall receive, and those which they may purchase, as rapidly and economically as possible, commencing the work without delay, and making such arrangements with persons of probity in Great Britain as shall insure their immediate and judicious distribution.

Communications on the business of the Committee may be addressed to John C. Green, Chairman; John Taylor Johnston, Secretary of the International Relief Fund, No. 69 Wall-st., New-York. Remittances and consignments may be made to A. A. Low, Treasurer of the International Relief Fund, No. 31 Burling-slip, New-York, or to any member of the Committee.

New-York, Dec. 6, 1862.

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AS COOK, CHAMBERMAID, &c.—SITUATIONS wanted by two respectable Protestant girls, one as cook and the other as chambermaid and waitress; have good references and will be found willing and obliging; also, a Scotch cook; understands her business well and will assist in the washing and ironing in City or country; also two first-class cooks and an invalid's nurse and seamstress; also a number of smart young girls for various situations, will be found at No. 111 East 13th-st., between 3d and 4th avs.

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AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE Protestant woman as first-class cook; is a good baker; will assist with washing and ironing, if required; has good references. Call for two days at No. 128 8th-st., near 6th-av., Room No. 8, up stairs.

AS COOK.—A SITUATION WANTED BY A first-class cook, who understands all kinds of meat and pastry cooking, soups and jellies; no objection to go in a first-class boarding-house or hotel. Best of references can be given. Call or address, for two days, A. M. SEE, No. 952 Broadway, near 23d-st.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION IN A private family, by one who thoroughly understands her business, and who can give the best of City reference from her last place Call at No. 33 12th-st., between 5th and 6th-avs.

AS COOK.—A FIRST-CLASS COOK WISHES A situation in a private family; understands her business, and has the best of City reference. Call at No. 55 3d-av., between 10th and 11th sts., in the store.

AS COOK—WAITRESS, &c.—WANTED, situations by two Protestant young women; one as good plain cook; the other as first-class waitress. No objections to the country. Good reference. Apply, for two days, at No. 78 West 52d-st., between 8th-av. and Broadway.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A COMPETENT WOMAN, a situation as good cook; would assist with the washing; has the best of City reference. Can be seen until engaged at No. 113 West 15th-st., first floor, back room.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS COOK and to assist in the washing and ironing, by a woman who is an excellent plain cook and baker; she has good recommendations, and can be seen on Wednesday and Thursday, between 12 and 1, at the office of her employer, office of the *Evening Post*, No. 41 Nassau-st.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS COOK, by a competent person, who thoroughly understands her business; is an excellent baker; would be willing to assist with washing and ironing; has the best of City reference. Can be seen until engaged, at No. 184 7th-av., between 22d and 23d sts.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A COMPETENT WOMAN, a situation as good cook; understands her business thoroughly; willing to assist with washing and ironing, or any other domestic duty required; has three years' City reference. Call for two days at No. 13 Union-court, University-place, between 11th and 12th sts.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS FIRST-class cook in a private family, perfectly understands cooking in all its branches; best of City reference given. Can be seen for three days at No. 57 West 18th-st., in the rear, second floor.

AS COOK.—A SITUATION WANTED AS COOK, by an American woman, one who understands English and American cooking; can give the best of City references for capability and character. Call at No. 387 6th-av., between 23d and 24th sts., for two days.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—Wanted, a situation to cook, wash and iron, by a highly respectable girl, who can give the best of City reference. Call for two days at No. 30 41st-st., between 4th and Madison avs.

AS COOK AND FIRST-RATE WASHER—Wanted, by a Protestant woman, a situation as above, with best of references. Apply at No. 127 West 46th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A respectable woman as an experienced cook; understands her business in all its branches. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 162 East 14th-st.

AS COOK AND LAUNDRESS.—WANTED BY A competent, tidy woman with excellent City reference a situation as cook and laundress; does up linens in style; makes excellent pastry, soups and game; or regular laundress; wages $8 to $9; City or country. Call at No. 192 East 21st-st, for two days.

AS GOOD COOK.—AN EXPERIENCED WOMAN wishes for a situation as good cook; can make the best of bread and pastry; has no objection to assist in the washing and ironing; can come well recommended. Can be seen for two days, if not suited, at No. 114 7th-av., between 18th and 19th sts.

AS FIRST-CLASS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION by a respectable woman, who is a first-class cook, understands soups, meats, games and desserts; the best of reference given; no objections to the country. Can be seen for two days at No. 176 East 24th-st., between 1st and 2d-avs., in the candy store.

AS MEAT AND PASTRY COOK.—WANTED, a situation by a first-class meat and pastry cook; understands jellies, soups and game; no objection to a first-class boarding-house or first-class private family; the best of City references can be given. Call at the front door of 39 5th-st., near 2d-av. Can be seen for two days

AS NURSE.—AN EXPERIENCED STEADY young woman wishes a situation as nurse and seamstress; would take the entire charge of a baby from its birth; has had the care of young children for many years; has long and satisfactory reference; lived four years in her last place, and six years in her previous place. Apply at No. 254 West 35th-st., in the store, for two days.

AS NURSE.—A RESPECTABLE PERSON wishes a situation as nurse; has been in the capacity for several years, and is fully competent to take charge of an infant from its birth; is handy and obliging in sickness, and has the best of City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 947½ Broadway, between 22d and 23d sts.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, by a competent young woman, a situation as nurse and seamstress; is competent of taking charge of an infant from its birth; or would do chamberwork and plain cooking; is willing to make herself generally useful. Best of City reference given. Call for two days at No. 240 Court-st., Brooklyn, L. I.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED by an experienced woman a situation as Nurse and Seamstress; can take charge of a baby from its birth; cut and fit children's clothes; do embroideries and braiding; has no objection to the country or to travel; has the best of reference; can be seen for two days at No. 199 13th-st., between 1st and 2d avs.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—SITUATION wanted by a widow woman as nurse and seamstress, or to do chamberwork and fine washing and ironing; is fully competent to take charge of a baby from its birth. Call for two days at No. 318 8th-av., between 26th and 27th-sts.

AS NURSE.—A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT woman wishes a situation as nurse in a private family; thoroughly understands her business; can take the entire charge of a baby from its birth; good City reference. Call, for two days, at No. 112 East 23d-st., between 3d and Lexington avs.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—A SITUATION wanted by a very respectable young woman with the best of City references; would have no objection to do chamberwork. Call for two days, or address A. M. SEE, No. 952 Broadway, near 23d-st.

AS INFANT'S NURSE.—WANTED, A SITUATION as infant's nurse by a Protestant young woman, who has had long experience; is accustomed to take entire charge of infants from their birth; would do chamberwork or plain sewing, if required; can give unexceptionable City reference as to character and steadiness. Can be seen for two days at No. 257 1st av., between 15th and 16th sts., in the dry goods store.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND THOROUGH WAITRESS.—Situation wanted, by a very highly recommended girl as thorough up-stairs servant, or will go as nurse and seamstress; has lived in distinguished families, to whom she refers, and will be found a neat, accomplished and obliging servant. Apply to Mr. CHRISTOPHER, No. 10 Tillary-st., Brooklyn.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—A lady wishes to procure a situation in a private family for a competent, reliable young woman, either as chambermaid and waitress or as chambermaid and to do fine washing. Apply at No. 153 West 11th-st., this morning, from 10 to 1 o'clock.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—A lady wishes to procure a situation in a private family, for a competent, reliable young woman, either as chambermaid and waitress, or as chambermaid and to do fine washing. Apply at No. 153 West 11th-st., this morning, from 10 to 1 o'clock.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND NURSE.—A REspectable girl wants a situation as chambermaid and nurse, or as chambermaid and waitress; good City reference given. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 374 6th-av., corner of 23d-st.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, a situation by a respectable young woman as chambermaid and waitress, or chambermaid and assist in the washing and ironing of a small private family; can give the best of City reference from her last places. Can be seen for two days at No. 85 West 20th-st., up stairs.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—A RESPECTABLE young girl wants a situation as chambermaid and to take care of children, or would do waiting; thoroughly understands her business; has two years' City reference. Can be seen until engaged at No. 184 7th-av., between 22d and 23d sts.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, a situation as chambermaid and waitress, and assist in the washing and ironing, by a competent woman with the highest recommendation. Can be seen at her present employer's, No. 37 West 31st-st., for 2 days.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS—Wanted, by a respectable Protestant girl, a situation to do chamberwork and waiting, or as nurse and chambermaid. Would be willing to assist with washing and ironing. Has the best of City reference. Call at No. 30 41st-st., between 4th and Madison avs.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, BY A respectable Protestant young woman, a situation as first-class chambermaid and seamstress, or chambermaid and to assist in waiting, or nurse and seamstress; has the best of City reference. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 344 6th-av., near 21st-st., in the rear.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—A SITUATION wanted, by a respectable young girl, as chambermaid and nurse and good plain sewer; good reference given; no objections to go a short distance in the country. Call for two days at No. 109 West 15th-st., in the basement

AS CHAMBERMAID.—WANTED, BY A COMpetent chambermaid, a situation in a private family; would do fine washing or assist in the care of children. Can be seen, for two days, from 12 to 2 o'clock, at her present employer's, No. 78 5th-av.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, by a young girl, a situation as chambermaid and waitress; can do plain sewing; would assist in the washing and ironing. Good City reference. Call, for two days, at No. 206 Pacific-st., Brooklyn.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—A YOUNG GIRL wants a situation as chambermaid and to assist in washing and ironing, or do plain sewing; best of City reference. Apply at No. 104 28th-st., near 7th-av.

AS LADY'S MAID —WANTED, BY A PROTestant young woman, fully competent, a situation as lady's maid; no objection to chamberwork; best of references. Can be seen, for three days, at No. 354 West 16th-st.

AS LADY'S MAID.—WANTED, A SITUATION as lady's maid; is a good hair-dresser and dressmaker; understands her business perfectly; has the best of reference. Call at No. 333 6th-av., for two days.

AS HOUSEMAID.—A GOOD GERMAN GIRL wishes a situation, a Methodist family preferred; she is useful at all kinds of housework; she is 22 years of age. Call or address at No. 121 West 29th-st., between 7th and 8th avs.

AS HOUSEKEEPER.—WANTED, BY A MIDdle-aged Protestant lady, a situation in a gentleman's family, institution or first-class boardin school; understands cooking and baking and baking, and not afraid to work; can do as well as direct; has lived ten yearr in one family; the best of City reference. Can be seen for this week, at No. 87 West 44th-st., a few doors from 6th-av. No objection to leave thq the City.

AS HOUSEKEEPER.—SITUATION WANTED, by a competent person, as housekeeper or assistant to a lady as such; is willing to make herself useful; would do light chamberwork; understands doing up muslins; or would take charge of one or two growing up children; satisfactory references given. Can be seen at No. 60 Greenwich-av., near 11th-st.

HOUSEKEEPER'S SITUATION WANTED.—A lady of the highest respectability, of pleasing address and appearance, well acquainted with all household duties, wishes the position of housekeeper in a widower's family. No objections to children. Address A. B. F., Union-square Post Office, for two days.

AS SEAMSTRESS.—A COMPETENT PERSON wishes a situation as seamstress. Can cut and fit children's clothes and ladies' plain dresses. Would take care of grown children. Wages not so much an object as a permanent situation. Best of City references. Call, for two days, at No. 162 West 35th-st.

AS SEAMSTRESS, WAITRESS OR CHAMBERMAID.—A lady wishes to find a place for a respectable young woman, who has lived with her for some months, either as seamstress, waitress or chambermaid. Apply at No. 61 University-place, at 12 o'clock for several days.

AS WETNURSE.—A SITUATION WANTED BY a young, healthy woman who has lost her own child, as wet nurse; milk five weeks old; good reference. Can be seen at No. 120 East-20th-st., first floor, front room, near 3d-av.

AS FRENCH NURSE.—A YOUNG FRENCH girl, used to nursing children, wishes a situation as nurse. Apply at the Employment Society's Office, Clinton Hall, Astor-place, near Broadway.

AS WAITRESS.—A RESPECTABLE PROTESTant young woman wants a situation in a first-class private family as waitress; understands her work thoroughly; can give unexceptionable City references for neatness and capability. Can be seen for two days at No. 49 University-place, second door from the corner of 11th-st.

AS WAITRESS OR CHAMBERMAID.—A lady about to break up housekeeping is desirous of finding a situation for one of her girls, (who has lived with her for a long time,) either as waitress or chambermaid. Can be seen until the 11th, at No. 16 West 31st-st.

AS WAITRESS.—A COMPETENT YOUNG WOman wishes a situation as first-class waitress, or would do chamberwork and waiting; is willing and obliging; best of City reference. Call for two days at No. 13 Union-court, University-place, between 11th and 12th sts.

AS WAITRESS, &c.—WANTED, BY A REspectable Protestant girl, a situation as waitress and chambermaid, or nurse and seamstress; no objections to the country; can give City reference. Address No. 432 West 35th-st.

WANTED—BY A DRESSMAKER AND TAILORess, sewing by the day or week; understands all kinds of family sewing; a permanent situation preferred. Call at, or address, No. 623 4th-av., near 40th-st., second cottage.

WANTED—BY A COMPETENT DRESSMAKER, work by the day or week; best of references given. Call at No. 180 6th-av., between 12th and 13th sts.

A GERMAN CHAMBERMAID.—A FIRST-class German chambermaid for a first-class family; on hand, good situations and good servants. Inquire at Employment Society's Office at Clinton-hall, on Astor-place and 8th-st., a few doors east of Broadway. Rev. WM. DEMAREST, Superintendent.

GOOD SERVANTS IN GREAT ABUNDANCE and variety, with investigated character and qualifications, may be found at the Employment Society's Office, at Clinton Hall, on Astor-place and 8th-st., a few doors east of Broadway, (formerly at the Bible-house.) German, Dutch, French and Italian languages spoken.
Rev. WM. DEMAREST, Superintendent.

AT THE OLD OFFICE, NO. 149 GRAND-ST.—All private families, hotels, boarding-houses, furnished with first-class servants, cooks, washers, ironers, chambermaids, waitresses, nurses, &c. Tidy girls for housework; also, men servants, coachmen, waiters, porters, &c. Wanted, immediately, a number of first-class servants.

MALES.

AS GARDENER—A GARDENER WANTS A situation. Will take charge of a gentleman's place and farm. Understands the management of glass. Good references given. Address C. M., Box No. 199 *Times* office, for two days.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED A SITUATION BY a respectable single man, who has long experience in this city, and lived in some of the first class families in this city. Can give the best of city references as to character and capability. Can be seen at No. 305 4th-av., at Mr. Wright's saddlery warehouse, or a note addressed to COACHMAN, at the above number, will be attended to.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS coachman, by a respectable man, of long experience in driving in the City some of the highest families; is a thorough groom and coachman, and can be recommended as such by several gentlemen at present in town. Address T. W., at private stable, No. 96 East 13th-st., for two days.

AS COACHMAN, &c.—A YOUNG PROTESTANT man wants a situation as coachman, &c.; can make himself generally useful if required; country preferred; the best of reference as to character, &c., can be given. Call or address S. TYRRELL, No. 9 Chatham-st.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED A SITUATION BY a single man as coachman; understands the care of horses, carriages and harness, &c., and is a good driver; good City reference given. Addres B. H. W., box 206 *Times* Office.

AS COACHMAN AND GROOM.—WANTED, A situation as coachman and groom by a Protestant Englishman; a single man; he has had long experience in the care and management of horses; is a good and careful driver; has excellent City reference; no objection to any part of the country. Address W. B., Box 208 *Times* Office.

AS COACHMAN.—A SITUATION WANTED, BY a respectable Protestant man as coachman in a private family; understands his business perfectly; good reference given. Call or address COACHMAN, No. 440 4th-av., corner 31st-st.

AS COACHMAN—A SITUATION WANTED BY a respectable young man, who understands his business perfectly well; is a good and careful driver; has the best of reference; can refer to his last employer. Call or address J. B., No. 79 Bleecker-st., near Broadway.

AS COACHMAN.—A SITUATION WANTED BY young single man (English;) thoroughly understands the management of road or carriage horses, and has good City references. Address B. B., Box 202 *Times* Office.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

MALES.

AS CLERK, &c.—A SMART, RESPECTABLE young man, (Protestant,) having a good education, wishes a situation as clerk in a grocery or dry-good store; is perfectly willing to make himself generally useful. Can give reference as to capacity, honesty, sobriety, &c. Address CLERK, No. 952 Broadway, near 23d-st., or can be seen at the same number.

AS CLERK.—SITUATION WANTED BY A young man of 19, who lives with his parent, as clerk in any respectable business, broker or banker preferred; will devote his time to the interests of his employer. A very moderate salary expected. Address H. H., Box No 112 *Times* office.

AS BOOK-KEEPER.—WANTED, BY A YOUNG married man, a situation as book-keeper or assistant in a wholesale boot and shoe or grocery house; good City reference; salary moderate. Address W. E. B, Box No. 134 *Times* Office.

AS USEFUL MAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION by a single man, who understands taking care of horses; can milk cows, and make himself generally useful; has good country reference. Can be seen for two days. Address No. 23 5th-st., in the rear, 3d floor.

AS WAITER —WANTED, BY A HIGHLY REspectable steady and sober man, with unexceptionable references as to character and qualifications, a situation as waiter in a private family; has no objection to go to the country, or to travel with a family; can be seen for two days. Address P. L., Box No. 202 *Times* Office, or No. 64 West 18th-st.

AS GROOM.—SITUATION WANTED, AS groom, by a young man, between 18 and 19 years of age, to take care of a pair of private or road horses. The best of City references. Apply at No. 896 Broadway.

WANTED—A YOUNG MAN WANTS A SITUATION; understands the use of carpenter's tools. Address C. J. J., Box No. 151 *Times* Office, for two days.

EMPLOYMENT IN THE COUNTRY WANTED for two contrabands, an old man and his wife, lately slaves, who are capable of work, honest, faithful and willing, but who are without the means of support. A home on a farm, at low wages, is sought for them, and they are strongly recommended, to any one in need of such help, as good servants, and worthy objects of benevolence. Address MARTIN H. ROBERTS, No. 103 Pearl-st.

LAUNDRESSES.

WASHING WANTED—BY AN EXPERIENCED LAUNDRESS.—Family washing or gentlemen's; understands fine washing and fluting; has best of City reference as to character and capability, from families she has worked with for the last 8 years. Call, or send to No. 125 21st-st., near 3d-av., in the feed-store.

AS LAUNDRESS.—A YOUNG WOMAN WISHES a situation as laundress, or laundress and chambermaid; understands fluting in all its branches, and would have no objections to cooking, washing and ironing in a small family, and the best of City reference can be given from her last place, where she served for two years. Can be seen for two days at No. 45 Perry-st., near 4th-st.

AS LAUNDRESS, OR CHAMBERMAID AND LAUNDRESS.—A Scotch Protestant person, having the best of experience, wishes a situation in a private family as above, in City or country; has the best of testimonials; no better can be had. Can be seen by applying to A. M. SEE, No. 952 Broadway, near 23d-st.

AS LAUNDRESS, &c.—WANTED, BY A COMpetent, tidy woman, with excellent City references, a situation as laundress and chambermaid, or nurse and to do a lady's washing and ironing in fashionable style; is fully competent in each capacity. Wages $7. Call at No. 192 East 26th-st., first floor, for two days.

AS LAUNDRESS.—WANTED, A SITUATION as laundress, by a most excellent and experienced person, with the best of references from her last employer. Apply at Bookham's, No. 400 4th-av., near 29th-st.

AS LAUNDRESS.—A COMPETENT YOUNG woman wishes a situation as first-class laundress; understands fine washing and French fluting, or would do chamberwork or fine washing; has the best City reference. Call, for two days, at No. 13 Union-court, University-place, between 11th and 12th sts.

HELP WANTED.

SALESMAN WANTED.—IN AN INLAND wholesale dry goods commission house, doing a large business. Any young man well recommended, well acquainted with dry goods, with good salesmanship endowments, stating real name, where now or last employed, and where an interview may be had at any particular hour on Tuesday or Wednesday, 9th or 10th inst, will address for two days, P. Q. R., box No. 144 *Times* Office.

LADY AGENTS FOR MRS. HANKINS' HOME GAZETTE AND FIRESIDE JOURNAL wanted everywhere, at home or to travel, on salary or commission. A lady agent, during the month of October, took 500 advance paying subscribers in the town of Troy, clearing for herself $250. Agents are all making money. Only paper of its kind in this country. Apply in person, or inclose two red stamps to M. GAUNTT, No 413 Broadway, New-York City.

SOAP MAKER WANTED—ONE WHO UNderstands the manufacture of brown soap in all its varieties, and who can give unexceptionable references as to capability, honesty and sobriety, may hear of a permanent situation, with fair wages, in an old-established manufactory in this City. Address A. B. C., Box No. 102 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A GOOD STEADY GIRL TO DO THE work of a small family; must be a good washer and ironer and willing to make herself useful; must come well recommended; a German preferred. Apply at No. 307 West 43d-st., between 9th and 10th avs.

A WAITER MAN WANTED FOR A FIRST-class private family in the City. Call at 149 Grand-st.

GROCERIES & PROVISIONS.

TO FAMILIES AND GROCERS.

THE BEST SOAP IN USE.

E. MORGAN'S SONS'

PEARL

MOTTLED SOAP.

This Soap is, without doubt, the best and cheapest in use. It is manufactured from the best materials; and being entirely free from any of those injurious substances so often found in soap, we do not hesitate to pronounce it unequaled for washing flannels and fine goods, or for family use of any kind. We have several other qualities of soaps which give the most unqualified satisfaction wherever used. Our house has been established upward of fifty years, and has a wide reputation for manufacturing only from the best materials.

GIVE THE PEARL MOTTLED SOAP A TRIAL.

ENOCH MORGAN'S SONS,
No. 211 Washington-st., and No. 440 West-st.

SAVE YOUR HEALTH AND PURSE.

USE
KENT'S EAST INDIA
COFFEE,
THE CHEAPEST
AND MOST HEALHY,
Only 22 cents per pound.
Twice the strength of
Java,
WITH ALL ITS FINE FLAVOR.
Sold by
THOMAS R. ACKLAND, No. 226 Greenwich-st.,
And nearly every Grocer
in the City.

(Put up in one pound packages only.)

Used extensively by the fashionable boarding-houses up town. Recommended by a number of Physicians and Clergymen as the finest Coffee ever introduced.

Testimony of the eminent
DR. JAMES BOYLE.

I have critically examined and use KENT'S EAST INDIA COFFEE, and find it to be both healthy and nutritious. I am sure it is much better for family use than any other Coffee. I would particularly recommend it to nervous and dyspeptic persons, who have found ordinary coffee to be injurious. The flavor is very fine, and altogether is far superior to any that I have ever seen.
JAMES BOYLE, M. D., No. 156 Chambers-st.

General Depôt, No 268 Greenwich-st., between Murray and Warren sts.

A liberal discount to Grocers.

TEAS, WINES, FLOUR, GROCERIES AND PROVISIONS.

THOMAS R. AGNEW is now offering his immense stock of goods at wholesale and retail, at prices and in quantities to suit everybody. Call and see for yourselves. Goods sent free in the City. THOMAS R. AGNEW,
No. 260 Greenwich-st., and No. 89 Murray-st.

DENTISTRY

DRS. GRIFFIN, NO. 258 GRAND-ST., New-York, opposite Lord & Taylor's, and No. 257 Fulton-st., Brooklyn, are inserting full or partial sets of their improved Artificial Teeth, with or without extracting the roots. Full sets on gold or platina, $25: silver or rubber, $8; partial sets, gold, per tooth, $2; silver or rubber, $1.

AUCTION SALES.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

COPARTNERSHIP.

ADRIAN H. MULLER has this day associated with him his SON and PHILIP R. WILKINS, and has removed from No. 35 Wall-st. to No. 5½ Pine-st.
ADRIAN H. MULLER.
NEW-YORK, Dec. 1, 1862.

Referring to the above, the undersigned hereby give notice that they have this day entered into a copartnership under the firm of ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO., for the continuance of a General Auction Business of Real and Personal Estate, Stocks and Bonds, and also for the buying and selling of the same at private sale.

They will also attend to the Appraisement and Division of Estates, to the procuring of Money on Securities and on Bond and Mortgage, and to the renting of houses and stores. Particular attention will be given to the sales of Household Furniture at the residence of owners.

Auction sales of Stocks and Bonds will be held as heretofore, on WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY.

In offering their joint services, the undersigned pledge themselves to be governed by the same fidelity and promptness as heretofore, which pledge, together with their long experience in business, they hope will continue to command a favorable response from their friends and the public.

Their place of business will be at No. 5½ Pine-st.
ADRIAN H. MULLER,
PHILIP R. WILKINS,
ADRIAN H. MULLER, JR.
NEW-YORK, Dec. 1, 1862.

HENRY B. HERTS, JR., Auctioneer.
BY HENRY WOOD & CO.
SPECIAL AND PERMMPTORY SALE OF
AN ENTIRE STOCK OF
FINE DIAMOND JEWELRY,
GOLD, SILVER and DIAMOND JEWELRY, Rich 18 carat Imported JEWELRY, Sterling SILVER WARE, &c., &c.,
Being the entire balance of stock of Josef Rafel, Esq., of New-Orleans,
VALUED AT OVER $60,000,
To be sold at public auction, positively without any reserve,
On WEDNESDAY, Dec. 10, at 10 o'clock.
By HENRY WOOD & CO., Auctioneers,
At their Salesrooms,
NO. 450 BROADWAY.

The stock comprises in part fine English and Swiss Watches in gold and silver cases, both new and second hand; also a large stock of superior solid Silver Ware, fine English Guns, Pistols, Fancy Goods, rich Gold and Diamond Jewelry, &c., &c., and will be arranged in lots to suit the trade.

Descriptive Catalogues will be ready and the goods on view on Tuesday, Dec. 9.

HENRY D. MINER, Auctioneer.
Salesroom No. 37 Nassau-st., opposite the Post-office.
ARTIST'S SALE.

MINER & SOMERVILLE will sell at auction at the Gallery of JOHN SNEDECOR, No. 768 Broadway, near 9th-st., MONDAY and TUESDAY EVENING, Dec. 15, and 16, at 7½ o'clock, the large and valuable collection of
OIL PAINTINGS,
studies, sketches, and pencil drawings, by our eminent American artist,
GEORGE L. BROWN,
comprising over 200 of his finest and most finished works, being mostly those painted by him during his residence in Italy, and forming, in this particular, a collection of unusual interest and attraction to the art-public, and those who admire Italian scenery. Included in the sale is the celebrated picture of the White Mountains, probably the most elaborate and highly finished work from Mr. B's easel. To the drawings, the attention of the public is particularly called, it being a branch of art in which Mr. B. has but few equals. They are now on exhibition, with catalogues.

EDWARD SCHENCK, Auctioneer.
MAGNIFICENT SALE OF
HOLIDAY PRESENTS.
SUPERB GILT AND ORMOLU
ODORS, WORK-BOXES,
JEWEL CASKETS, GLOVE-BOXES,
REAL SEVRES CARD-RECEIVERS,
MENE AND MOIGNIEZ BRONZES,
REAL BRONZE CLOCKS,
FRENCH VASES,
DINNER SETS,
TOILET SETS,
BISQUE STATUETTES,
And many other superb French goods just arrived, to be peremptorily sold at auction by EDWARD SCHENCK, THIS DAY and WEDNESDAY, 9th and 10th inst., at 11 o'clock,
AT NO. 158 BROADWAY.

EDWARD SCHENCK, Auctioneer.
VALUABLE MACHINERY
FOR SALE BY
EDWARD SCHENCK, AUCTIONEER.
Consisting of one 80 horse-power steam engine, 10 Woodworth's planing, tonguing and grooving machines, 7 surfacing machines, both wood and iron frames; also, a large variety of duplicates for Woodworth's planing machines, lathes, planers and drilling machines for working iron. Also, a large variety of other machinery will be sold at auction on THURSDAY, Dec. 11, at 10½ o'clock A. M., at No. 22 Dey-st., where the above can be examined any time previous to the sale, which will be absolute. By order of
T. J. B. SCHENCK,
CAROLINE SCHENCK, } Administrators.

GREAT HOLIDAY SALE OF REAL BRONZES.
ELEGANT CLOCKS, RICH VASES, ORMOLU AND GILT GOODS, BISQUE STATUETTES, TOILET SETS, PHOTOGRAPHIC ALBUMS,
and other rich and elegant articles of recent importation, to be sold at auction by DANIEL A. MATHEWS, at his salesroom, No. 66 Nassau-st., near Maiden-lane, on WEDNESDAY, THURSDAY and FRIDAY, Dec. 10, 11, and 12, at 11 o'clock. They are now on exhibition. Catalogues on morning of sale.

GEORGE COOK, Auctioneer.
ASSIGNEE'S SALE OF ELEGANT HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE—TO-DAY, at 11 o'clock, at store, No. 141 Broadway, between Liberty and Cedar sts., a solid rosewood parlor suite, in crimson and maroon brocatel; do. do. in crimson and gold; do. do. in crimson; do. do. in green and black; black-walnut and mahogany suites of various kinds; library and dining-room suites; rosewood etageres, rosewood armoire à glace, centre tables, canterburies, work tables, buffets, extension tables, Turkish lounges and chairs, superb rosewood chamber suites, black-walnut, oak and mahogany chamber suites, hall stands, hall racks, &c., making a complete stock of first-class work, to which the notice of buyers is asked, as the sale is absolute.
J. DONOHUE, Assignee.
N. B.—At 12 o'clock, a superior upright piano-forte.

HENRY H. LEEDS & CO., Auctioneers.
ASSIGNEE'S SALE OF JEWELRY.—HENRY H. LEEDS & CO., will sell at auction on WEDNESDAY, December 10, at 10½ o'clock, at the salesroom, No. 23 Nassau-st.: Assignee's sale of a large and valuable stock of fine Jewelry, Watches, Chains, &c., by order of W. PEET, Esq., Assignee, being the entire balance of the stock, a portion of which was sold by us November 5, comprising the stock of a large wholesale importer and dealer, to be sold without reserve, to close the concern, consisting of fine gold and silver lever and lepine watches, chains, coral, mosaic, Florentine, lava, garnet, turquoise, enameled and other sets, book and box lockets, sleeve-buttons and studs of every description, chains, ear-rings, set and unset, snaps, &c., &c. The trade and others are particularly invited to examine this valuable stock on the morning of sale, as every article will be positively sold without reserve.

A. S. RICHARDS, Auctioneer.
1,000 CASES BOOTS, SHOES, BROgans, gaiters, and rubbers, at auction, by RICHARDS & WHITING, on WEDNESDAY, December 8th, at 10½ o'clock, at the store, No. 44 Cortlandt-st. Comprising in part of men's grain, calf and kip boots; also, boys' and youth's thick and kip boots, of various qualities, and ladies' wear of all kinds. Catalogues on morning of sale.

JOHN H BURLEY, Auctioneer.
JOHN H. BURLEY WILL SELL THIS day, at 2 o'clock, at No. 444 Canal-st., Bureaus, Bedsteads, Sofa beds, Lounges, Wardrobes, Chairs, Tables, Carpets, Oil-cloths, Lace Curtains, Beds and Bedding, Cutlery, Plated Ware and Cottage suites.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.
109 SHARES NEW-YORK AND HAVRE Steamship Company, $100 each, will be sold at auction by ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO., on SATURDAY, Dec. 13, at 12½ o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange. Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway.

BY E. T. WILLS, Auctioneer.
AUCTION NOTICE.—FINE OIL PAINTINGS.—On TUESDAY AFTERNOON, at 3 o'clock, at the auction store, No. 47 Murray-st., a collection of fine oil paintings from the best native and foreign artists. Sale positive.

WINES AND LIQUORS.

WINES FOR THE HOLIDAYS.
The undersigned, sole agent of
PAUL DE CONINCK, MONOD & GUIRAUD,
of Bordeaux, France,
OFFERS AT
RETAIL
his large Stock of Wines at the lowest prices.
J. MARC MARTIN,
Importer,
No. 203 Pearl-st., New-York.

MACHINERY, &C.

PIPE CUTTING MACHINE, CAPABLE of cutting ⅛ to 1¾ inch pipe; also, a brick-press for making fire-brick, both in good order, for sale at a bargain, at machine-shop No. 48 Greene-st.

TODD & RAFFERTY, MANUFACTURERS of Stationery, Portable Engines, &c., &c., No. 13 Dey-st. Second hand engines on hand. Works, Paterson, N. J.

PERSONAL.

BRUTUS.—ACT ON IT, IF POSSIBLE. O. H.

THE HIGHEST CASH PRICES PAID for old newspapers of every description, old pamphlets of every kind, old blank books and ledgers that are written full, and all kinds of waste paper from bankers, insurance companies, brokers, patent medicine depôts, printing offices, bookbinders, public and private libraries, hotels, steamboats, railroad companies, boarding-houses, express offices, &c.
Will send to any part of this City, Brooklyn, Hoboken, or Jersey City.
STOCKWELL & EMERSON, No. 25 Ann-st.

TO SOCIETIES MAKING UP HOSPITAL CLOTHING.—A few cases heavy cotton flannels suitable for under clothing, for sale much below cost of production, being a surplus of goods made for the army.
E. R. MUDGE, SAWYER & CO., No. 35 Park-place.

BRUSHES OF EVERY DESCRIPTION at the Brush Factory, No. 329 Pearl-st., Harpers' Building. All articles at the lowest factory prices. Paint Brushes of a superior quality constantly on hand.
JOHN K. HOPPEL.

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR INDIAN GOODS.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
OFFICE INDIAN AFFAIRS, Nov. 17, 1862.

Sealed Proposals indorsed "Proposals for Indian Goods," (Class 1, 2, 3, or 4, as the case may be,) to be delivered in the City of New-York, will be received at the Office of Indian Affairs until 12 o'clock M., on Wednesday, the 10th day of December next, for furnishing the following-named articles:

CLASS NO. 1.

Mackinac Blankets, Cloths, and Dry Goods.

3,000 pairs 3 point white Mackinac blankets, to measure 60 by 72 inches, and weigh 8 pounds.
3,000 pairs 2½ point white Mackinac blankets, to measure 54 by 66 inches, and weigh 6 pounds.
200 pairs 2 point white Mackinac blankets, to measure 42 by 56 inches, and weigh 5¼ pounds.
600 pairs 1½ point white Mackinac blankets, to measure 36 by 50 inches, and weigh 4¼ pounds.
100 pairs 1 point white Mackinac blankets, to measure 32 by 46 inches, and weigh 3¼ pounds.
1,200 pairs 3 point scarlet Mackinac blankets, to measure 60 by 72 inches, and weigh 8 pounds.
700 pairs 2½ point scarlet Mackinac blankets, to measure 54 by 66 inches, and weigh 6 pounds.
100 pairs 2 point scarlet Mackinac blankets, to measure 42 by 56 inches, and weigh 5¼ pounds.
100 pairs 1 point scarlet Mackinac blankets, to measure 32 by 46 inches, and weigh 3¼ pounds.
100 pairs 3 point green Mackinac blankets, to measure 60 by 72 inches, and weigh 8 pounds.
100 pairs 2½ point green Mackinac blankets, to measure 54 by 66 inches, and weigh 6 pounds.
1,000 pairs 3 point indigo blue Mackinac blankets, to measure 60 by 72 inches, and weigh 8 pounds.
800 pairs 2½ point indigo blue Mackinac blankets, to measure 54 by 66 inches, and weigh 6 pounds.
100 pairs 1 point indigo blue Mackinac blankets, to measure 32 by 46 inches, and weigh 3¼ pounds.
500 pairs 3 point gentinella blue Mackinac blankets, to measure 60 by 72 inches, and weigh 8 pounds.
700 pairs 2½ point gentinella blue Mackinac blankets, to measure 54 by 66 inches, and weigh 6 pounds.
100 pairs 1½ point gentinella blue Mackinac blankets, to measure 36 by 50 inches, and weigh 4¼ pounds.
100 pairs 1 point gentinella blue Mackinac blankets, to measure 32 by 46 inches, and weigh 3¼ pounds.
3,000 yards fancy list blue cloth.
4,000 yards gray list blue cloth.
200 yards gray list black cloth.
1,000 yards saved list black cloth.
4,000 yards saved list blue cloth.
5,000 yards saved list scarlet cloth.
200 dozen 8-4 woolen shawls.
500 pounds linen thread, No. 40.
1,200 pounds cotton thread.
50 gross worsted gartering.
75,000 yards calico.
5,000 yards Merrimac calico.
8,000 yards Turkey red calico.
25,000 yards blue drilling.
20,000 yards brown drilling.
30,000 yards bedticking.
3,000 yards satinetts.
25,000 yards plaid linseys.
20,000 yards unbleached domestic sheeting.
2,500 yards bleached sheeting.
10,000 yards checks, stripes and plaids.
10,000 yards flannels, assorted.
2,500 pounds brown gilling twine, No. 30.
800 pounds cotton maitre.
2,000 twilled flannel shirts.
500 dozen hickory shirts.
2,000 calico shirts.
300 dozen Canadian belts.

CLASS NO. 2.

Ready-made Clothing.

200 blue satinett pantaloons.
250 blue satinett coats.
50 cadet mixed satinett coats.
250 cadet mixed satinett pantaloons.
175 frock coats, indigo blue, broadcloth.
100 pantaloons, indigo blue, broadcloth.
300 cassinett coats, trimmed with red.

CLASS NO. 3.

Hardware, Agricultural Implements, &c.

2,700 pounds brass kettles.
40 nests japanned kettles, (8 in a nest.)
500 camp kettles 3 sizes.
300 dozen two-quart tin pans.
300 dozen 4-quart tin pans.
60 dozen 6-quart tin pans.
700 dozen tin cups.
1,200 dozen squaw-awls.
1,500 dozen fish-hooks.
750 dozen fish-lines.
250 dozen coarse-tooth combs.
117 dozen fine-tooth combs.
600 dozen scissors.
600 dozen shears.
160 dozen weeding hoes.
250 dozen hand saw files, 4½ inches.
50 dozen spades.
2,500 short handle fry pans.
75 dozen basting spoons.
1,590 dozen table spoons (iron.)
65 dozen axes, to weigh 4½ to 5½ pounds.
850 dozen half axes, to weigh 3 pounds, (with handles.)
500 dozen zinc mirrors.
50 dozen fire steels.
500 pounds brass wire.
160 pounds best Chinese vermillion.
600 pounds seed beads.
100 dozen butcher-knives.
100 dozen scalping-knives.
230 dozen squaw hatchets.
12 dozen 4½-inch flat files.
20,000 pounds tobacco.

CLASS NO. 4.

Guns, Ammunition, &c.

600 rifles, cap-lock, (half ounce ball.)
300 shot-guns, (double barrel.)
150 kegs powder.
1,000,000 water-proof caps.
300 bags Traid balls.
200 flasks.
200 belts.
500 powder-horns.
3,000 flints.
282 dozen gun nipples.
360 wrenches

Goods of American manufacture, of the required styles and quality, will be preferred; but, as the samples of blankets and cloths are foreign fabrics, it will be necessary, in proposing a domestic article of either of those kinds, that a sample thereof shall accompany the bid. The articles to be furnished must in all respects conform to and be equal with the Government samples, which may be seen at this office on and after the 24th instant. The articles will be rigidly inspected, and compared with the samples by an agent or agents appointed for that purpose. Such as may be unequal thereto, in any particular, will be rejected; in which case the contractor will be bound to furnish others of the required kind or quality within three days, or, if that be not done, they will be purchased at his expense. Payment will be made for the goods received on invoices thereof, certified by the agent or agents appointed to inspect them. It is to be understood that the right will be reserved to require a greater or less quantity of any of the articles named than that specified in the above schedule; and all bids for furnishing said articles may be rejected at the option of the Department; and that none from persons who have failed to comply with the requirements of a previous contract with the United States, or who are not manufacturers or wholesale dealers in the required articles will be considered; and the fact that bidders are such manufacturers or dealers must be evidenced by the certificate of the Collector of the port where they reside, or where it is proposed to deliver the articles. The proposals must embrace the articles, with the quantities thereof as they are arranged in the schedule, with the prices annexed to each, in dollars and cents, at which they are to be furnished; and the amounts must be carried out and footed up for each class. Said prices and amounts must be so given, without any modification, or proposed modification, or variation whatever. They should be submitted with the following heading: I (or we) hereby propose to furnish for the service of the Indian Department, and according to the terms of its advertisements thereof, dated Nov. 17, 1862, the following articles at the price thereto affixed, (here insert the list according to the class or classes proposed for,) deliverable in the City of New-York by the 1st day of April next, or at such time or times during the year 1863 as may be ordered by the Commissioner of Indian Affairs; and if the proposal be accepted (here insert the words "in whole or in part, (if more than one class be proposed for,) I (or we) will, within twenty days thereafter, execute a contract accordingly, and give security, satisfactory to the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, for the faithful performance of the same. Each proposal must be accompanied with a guaranty in the following form, to be signed by two or more responsible persons, whose sufficiency must be certified to by a United States Judge or District-Attorney: "We hereby jointly and severally guaranty that the above bidder, (or bidders,) if a contract shall be awarded to him, (or them,) according to his or their bid or proposal, will execute a contract accordingly, and give the requisite security for the performance thereof, as prescribed in the advertisement for proposals for Indian goods, dated 17th of November, 1862; and, in the event of his (or their) failure so to do, we hereby agree to bind ourselves, our heirs, executors and assigns, to forfeit and pay the United States, as damages, a sum not less than fifteen per cent. on the amount of said bid or proposal." Bonds will be required in the amount of the bid for the faithful performance of the contract, with two or more sureties, whose sufficiency must be certified by a United States Judge or District-Attorney. No proposal will be considered that does not strictly conform in all particulars to the terms and directions of this advertisement.
WM. P. DOLE,
Commissioner.

OFFICE INDIAN AFFAIRS, Nov. 25, 1862.

Since the above advertisement, dated the 17th inst., for "Proposals for Indian Goods," was published, it has been decided to take from Class No. 3 the 20,000 pounds of tobacco called for, and let it form Class No. 5. Although there is a sample of the tobacco in this office, bidders are requested to forward samples with their bids for consideration.
W. P. DOLE, Commissioner.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED by the School Officers of the Eighth Ward, at the office of the Clerk of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm sts., until Wednesday, the seventeenth day of December, instant, at 12 o'clock, noon, for the erection and completion of a new school-house, including steam heating apparatus, to be built on the site now occupied by Ward School No. 8, in said Ward. Plans and specifications for said school-house, including steam heating apparatus, can be seen at the office of the Superintendent of School Buildings, No. 94 Crosby-st. Proposals must state the estimate for each branch of the work separately, and be indorsed, "Proposals for Mason Work;" "Proposals for Carpenter Work;" "Proposals for Painting;" Proposals for Heating." Proposals for the heating must be accompanied with accurate drawings and descriptions of the apparatus intended to be furnished, otherwise they will be rejected. Two responsible and approved sureties will be required from each successful bidder, and no proposal will be considered in which no sureties are named.

The School Officers of the Ward reserve the right to reject any or all of the proposals offered, if deemed for the public interest to do so.
WILLIAM WESTERFIELD,
Chairman Bord of School Officers Eighth Ward.
WILLIAM F. EGAN, Secretary.
NEW-YORK, Dec. 4, 1862.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED by the Mayor and Council of the City of Hoboken, N. J., at the Council Chamber, in Odd Fellows' Hall, up to the 13th day of December, 1862 for grading, paving and flagging portions of Fourth and Willow streets in said city. Plans, specifications, and all other information can be obtained by applying at the Council Chamber, or to C. P. COLWIN, Esq., City Surveyor, No. 70 Washington-street, Hoboken.
CHARLES CHAMBERLAIN,
Chairman of the Committee on Streets and Assessments.

PROPOSALS.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED by the School officers of the Seventeenth Ward at the office of the Clerk of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm sts., until WEDNESDAY, the 17th day of December instant, at 3 o'clock P.M., for the desks, chairs, settees, &c., necessary for furnishing Primary School-house No. 26, now in course of erection in said Ward; pursuant to plans and specifications on file and to be seen at the office of the Superintendent of School Buildings, No. 94 Crosby-st. Two responsible and approved sureties will be required from the successful bidder. The School Officers of the Ward reserve the right to reject any or all of the proposals offered, if deemed for the public interest to do so.

JAMES L. MILLER,
THOMAS KENNEDY,
NICHOLAS SEGEN,
JOHN MEEHAN,
H. HERBERT WILLIAMS,
JOHN C. CHAMBERLAIN, } Building Committee of the Seventeenth Ward School Officers.
NEW-YORK, Dec. 4, 1862.

OFFICE OF THE BOARD OF EDUCATION,
CORNER GRAND AND ELM-STS.,
NEW-YORK, Nov. 26, 1862.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED at this office until the 13th day of December next, at 3 o'clock P. M., at which time said proposals will be considered, for supplying the public schools under the jurisdiction of the Board of Education, with the books, stationery and other articles required for the use of said schools for one year, commencing on the first day of January, 1863.

A list of the articles required will be furnished on application to the Clerk of the Board of Education.

SAMUEL B. H. VANCE,
JAMES MACLEAN,
C. GODFREY GUNTHER,
TIMOTHY BRENNAN,
JAMES W. FARR, } Committee on Supplies.

MEDICAL.

PRIVATE DISEASES CURED IN THE shortest possible time, by Dr. WARD & CO., No. 12 Laight-st., near Canal, without the use of Mercury, loss of time or change of diet. Dr. WARD, from the hospitals of London, Paris and Edinburgh, is the discoverer of the only certain and reliable remedies for diseases of a private character. In 28 years' practice he has cured more cases of Secret Diseases and Wrong Treatment than all others combined. I can and will cure you in less time and expense than any one can or will, and those who have been robbed of their money and health, call; it will take but little money and time to restore you. If you have been unfortunate call at once. By his special experience in this much-neglected branch of medical science he is enabled to guarantee a cure in the most complicated cases. Recent cases of Gonorrhea or Syphilis cured in a few days, without change of diet or hindrance from business. Secondary Syphilis—the last vestige eradicated without the use of Mercury. Involuntary emissions stopped in a short time. Sufferers from impotency, or loss of sexual power, restored to full vigor in a few weeks. Permanently and speedily cured by a new treatment. Persons at a distance, failing to receive prompt treatment elsewhere, may get a permanent cure effected by writing a full diagnosis of their case, addressed to Dr. WARD & CO., No. 12 Laight-st., the only place

SURE CURE—BY DR. POWERS, SUCCESSfully consulted with Dr. WARD, No. 12 Laight-st. Conducted on the plan of the Hospital des Veneriens, Paris, where those afflicted with any form of private disease can receive prompt treatment, without risk or exposure, viz.: Syphilis, gonorrhœa, gleet, strictures, ulcers, tumors, cancers, secondary and constitutional syphilis, diseases of the kidneys, &c., &c. Thirty years of extensive practice, exclusively devoted to the treatment of those complaints enable us to effect cures in cases where others of less experience have failed. Dr. Powers' Essence of Life restores the vigor of youth in four weeks. This marvelous agent restores manhood to the most shattered constitutions—physical disqualifications, impediments to marriage, thereby speedily cured. The men to consult, Drs. Ward and Powers, the champions and kings of venereal diseases, possessing the most certain, speedy and only effectual remedies in the world, guarantee a perfect cure, or no charge, in from one to three days. Established in 1840. N. B.—Those who have used their preventives are never without. Send for a circular. To Ladies.—Dr. Powers' Periodical Drops are a safe and certain remedy for monthly irregularities. The above remedies sent by mail. The afflicted should read their circular. Postage free, on receipt of a three-cent stamp

A PHYSIOLOGICAL VIEW OF MARRIAGE—Containing nearly 300 pages, and 150 fine plates and engravings of the anatomy of the sexual organs in a state of health and disease; with a treatise on self-abuse, its deplorable consequences upon the mind and body; with the author's plan of treatment—the only rational and successful mode of cure, as shown by the report of cases treated. A truthful adviser to the married and those contemplating marriage, who entertain doubts of their physical condition. Sent, free of postage, to any address on receipt of 25 cents, in specie or postage-stamps. Address Dr. LA CROIX, No. 31 Maiden-lane, Albany, N. Y.

THE VIGOR OF YOUTH IS RESTORED by Dr. POWERS' ESSENCE OF LIFE OR INVIGORATING ELIXIR, and Dr. Powers' Radical Pills or Physical Regenerator. Young man! Are you subject to that soul and body destroying disease resulting from secret habits? Dr. POWERS' Invigorating Essence and Radical Pills briefly cure the very worst cases, while innocent of anything deleterious, and are warranted a never-failing cure. Prepared and sold by WALTER POWERS, M.D., No. 12 Laight-st., New-York. Afflicted, try them! They will certainly cure. Send for circular; first, read it carefully, and then you will send for the remedies.

IMPORTANT TO THE MARRIED AND THOSE ABOUT TO BE MARRIED.—Dr. A. M. MAURICEAU, Professor of Diseases of Women, has just published the 160th edition of the valuable book, entitled "THE MARRIED WOMAN'S PRIVATE MEDICAL COMPANION," strictly intended for those whose health or circumstances forbid a too rapid increase of family. Price $1. Sold at his office, No. 129 Liberty-st., New-York; or can be sent by mail, free of postage, to any part of the United States and Canada, by inclosing $1, and addressing Box No. 1,224 New-York City. For sale by H. RICHARDSON, at No. 1 Vesey-st., (Astor House,) and No. 18 Ann-st.; FEDERHEN & CO., 13 Court-st., Boston.

SOMETHING FOR EVERY LADY.—DR. WARD'S Great Female Benefactor or Golden Regulating Pills. Infallible in Correcting, Regulating and Removing all Obstructions, from whatever cause, designed for purely legitimate purposes—to restore the menstrual fluid, and they will never disappoint the anxious patient. Office No. 12 Laight-st., where Dr WARD can be consulted, confidentially, day and evening.

IT IS NOT TOO LATE.—EVERY FALSE STEP may be retrieved, even at the advance of life. To be convinced, read that popular medical work entitled "Human Frailty," and elaborately illustrated with one hundred engravings. Mailed free everywhere on receipt of 25 cents in postage-stamps, by author, Dr. H. A. BARROW, No. 194 Bleecker-st., four doors from Macdougal-st., New-York. To be consulted from 11 till 2 and from 4 till 8.

DR. HUNTER'S RED DROP RESTORES the vigor of youth in four days. Restores manhood to the most shattered system. No. 3 Division-st., New-York, the only place. You who have contracted that soul and body destroying vice, secret habits, Dr. HUNTER'S Red Drop cures the worst cases. Price $1, with a book.

DR. JOHNSON, NO. 14 DUANE-ST., MAY be consulted with confidence on private diseases. Thirty years in one specialty enables him to guarantee speedy and permanent cures. N. B.—Those who may have been misled by quack advertisements, nostrums, &c., can call on Dr. J. with the certainty of receiving honorable treatment.

HAMMOND ON DISEASES OF THE NERVOUS, SEMINAL, URINARY and SEXUAL SYSTEMS.—New and reliable treatment. By C. D. HAMMOND, M. D., formerly Professor of Special Anatomy and Surgery in the Syracuse Medical College, New-York, author of "Medical Information for the Million," &c. Price $1, mailed. WARNER, Publisher, No. 1 Vesey-st.

RUSSIAN BATH—NO. 62 EAST 37TH-ST., near 4th-av., now over two years in successful operation against colds, coughs, rheumatism, neuralgia, cutaneous and other diseases. Open daily, 8 A. M. till 7 P. M. Wednesday and Saturday till 10 P. M.—Sunday, till 2 P. M. For ladies daily, except Sunday, 1 P. M. to 3 P. M.
THEO. GEBEKE.

SULPHUR AND VAPOR BATHS—ESTABLISHED IN 1820—The only genuine baths in the United States, at No. 1 Carroll-place, Bleecker-st., corner of Laurens, for cure of rheumatism, mercurial affections, &c. Given daily by Dr. A. L. TIMOLAT & CO.

PRIVATE CONSULTATION.—DR. HUNTER has, for thirty years, confined his attention to diseases of a certain class, in which he has treated no less than fifty thousand cases, without an instance of failure. His great remedy, HUNTER'S RED DROP, cures certain diseases, when regular treatment and all other remedies fail; cures without dieting or restriction in the habits of the patient; cures without the disgusting and sickening effects of all other remedies; cures in new cases in less than six hours; cures without the dreadful consequent effects of mercury, but possesses the peculiarly valuable property of annihilating the rank and poisonous taint that the blood is sure to absorb, unless his remedy is used. This is what he claims for it, and what no other will accomplish. Its value in this respect has become so well known, that scientific men in every department of medical knowledge begin to appreciate it, for hardly a week passes that he is not consulted by druggists, chemists and physicians, in regard to some pitiful patient, who has exhausted the whole field of the faculty, and still the disease will appear. Its popularity is so great, that there is not a quack doctor in the City that has not attacked it; and when they find their lies are not so easily swallowed, they then pretend that they can make it. It is $1 a vial, and cannot be obtained genuine anywhere but at the old office, No. 3 Division-st. Book for 15 three-cent stamps, 300 pages, 100 colored illustrations. The best work out.

MEDICAL ELECTRICITY.

A MEDICAL REVOLUTION.—THE MIRACulous healing powers of the Apostolic day revived by the new practice of Medicated Electricity and Electrical Remedies, as prepared and applied by Dr. PHELPS, Professor of Electro-Therapeutics, diseases of females, &c. Rooms No. 25 Cooper Institute.

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROSWELL C. BRAINARD, Esq., Surrogate of the County of Kings, notice is hereby given, according to law, to all persons having claims against MADISON G. HARRINGTON, late of the City of Brooklyn, deceased, that they are required to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, the administrator, at the office of E. W. Stoughton, No. 72 Wall-street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 15th day of May next—dated Nov. 10, 1862.
JUBAL HARRINGTON,
Administrator.
n11-law 6mTu*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against HENRY C. VAN MEERBEKE, late of the City of New-York, deceased to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at the office of J. & J. Gemmel, No. 290 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the 23d day of March next. Dated, New-York, Sept 18, 1862.
MARY VAN MEERBEKE, Administratix.
s23-law6mTu*.

STATIONERY.

THE BEST AND CHEAPEST INK.
AMERICAN UNION INK, jet black, flows freely, and does not corrode. Sold at No. [illegible] Ludlow-st., and at the stationers generally. JESSE [illegible] KEYS

FINANCIAL.

U. S.

"FIVE-TWENTY" YEAR
SIX PER CENT. BONDS.
COUPON AND REGISTERED, IN DENOMINATIONS OF
$50, $100, $500, $1,000, and $5,000,
CONSTANTLY ON HAND AND FOR SALE AT PAR.
INTEREST TO COMMENCE FROM DATE OF PURCHASE.

The INTEREST on these BONDS is at the rate of 6 PER CENT. per annum, payable 1st of May and November, IN GOLD, which at the present rate of premium on Gold is equivalent to EIGHT PER CENT. PER ANNUM.

They are the CHEAPEST GOVERNMENT SECURITY NOW IN THE MARKET, and pay the largest interest on their cost.

They are destined to become the BEST KNOWN, MOST POPULAR and MOST AVAILABLE of all the bonds of the government.

They are the bonds upon which the government now relies, *through the confidence and patriotism of the people*, for continued financial support.

We keep them for sale to facilitate investment in them and make them more accessible to the public, and every dollar invested in them through us contributes to the direct and immediate support of the government.

FISK & HATCH,
BANKERS, and DEALERS in all issues of Government and other desirable securities.
NO. 38 WALL-ST.

Deposits received. Collections made. Loans negotiated, Government Vouchers bought, sold, collected, &c.

VERMILYE & CO.,
No. 44 WALL-ST.

Have on hand for immediate delivery, the NEW TWENTY-YEAR SIX PER CENT. BONDS, of the UNITED STATES, designated as the "FIVE-TWENTIES," redeemable at the pleasure of the Government after five years, and authorized by Act of Congress, approved Feb. 25, 1862.

The COUPON BONDS are issued in sums of
$50, $100, $500 and $1,000.

The REGISTERED BONDS in sums of
$50, $500, $1,000 and $5,000.

Interest will commence from DATE OF SUBSCRIPTION, and is PAYABLE IN GOLD, at the Mint, or any Sub-Treasury or Depository of the United States, on the first days of May and November of each year. At the present premium on Gold the BONDS YIELD ABOUT EIGHT PER CENT. PER ANNUM.

The ample provision made by Custom duties, Excise Stamps and Interest Revenue, for the payment of interest and liquidation of the principal, makes an investment in this Loan SAFE, PROFITABLE and AVAILABLE at all times.

This being the permanent Loan into which the Legal Tender Notes are convertible, it will become the PRINCIPAL LOAN in the market, and a PROFITABLE MODE OF INVESTMENT FOR TRUST FUNDS, the SURPLUS FUNDS OF CAPITALISTS, as well as the EARNINGS OF THE INDUSTRIAL CLASSES.

Subscriptions received at PAR in LEGAL TENDER NOTES, or NOTES and CHECKS of BANKS AT PAR in NEW-YORK. Subscribers by mail will receive prompt attention, and every facility and explanation will be afforded on application at our office.

Also, FOR SALE at lowest market rates, 7 3-10 TREASURY NOTES, SIX PER CENT. BONDS of 1881, and SIX PER CENT. CERTIFICATES OF INDEBTEDNESS.

JEFFERSONVILLE RAILROAD FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS.

OFFICE OF THE JEFFERSONVILLE RAILROAD CO.,
JEFFERSONVILLE, Ind., Dec. 1, 1862.

Notice is hereby given that this Company will redeem, on the 2d day of January next, at the United States Trust Company, New-York City, at the lowest offer below par, a part of its First Mortgage Bonds, agreeable to the provisions of a contract made between this Company and the holders of said Mortgage Bonds, bearing date April 14, 1859. Offers for the sale of said Bonds may be addressed, under seal, to the United States Trust Company aforesaid, and indorsed, "Offer of the First Mortgage Bond or Bonds of the Jeffersonville Railroad Company to the Sinking Fund," which offers or bids will be received until noon of the second day of January aforesaid.

J. H. McCAMPBELL,
Secretary and Treasurer.

NOTICE TO BONDHOLDERS.

OFFICE CLEVELAND AND TOLEDO RAILROAD CO.,
CLEVELAND, Ohio, Sept. 30, 1862.

This Company is now prepared to pay at the office of Messrs. Vermilyea & Co., No. 44 Wall-st., New-York, the following Bonds, with accrued interest, viz.:
Junction Railroad, 2d Mortgage Bonds, due Nov. 1, 1862.
Toledo, Norwalk and Cleveland 1st Mortgage Bonds, due Aug. 1, 1863.
Toledo, Norwalk and Cleveland 2d Mortgage Bonds, due Aug. 1, 1863.
Cleveland and Toledo Income Bonds, due Sept. 1, 1863.

The privilege of exchanging the different classes of outstanding Bonds of this Company for the Sinking Fund Bonds, will cease from and after this date. The coupons of the different classes of Bonds will be paid as heretofore at the Corn Exchange Bank, deducting 3 per cent. Government tax.

JOHN GARDINER, President.

U. S.
FIVE-TWENTY LOAN.
FOR SALE.

These Bonds, bear 6 per cent. interest, payable semi-annually in gold, commencing from date of subscription. We are prepared to deliver them without delay in denominations of 50s, 100s, 500s and 1,000s, (Coupon or registered,) at par, for current funds.

Purchases of this loan made through us contribute directly to the aid of the Government.

Orders, by mail or otherwise, will receive immediate attention.

LIVERMORE, CLEWS & CO.,
No. 34 Wall-st., New-York.
Bankers and Dealers in Securities.

CITY BANK OF BROOKLYN, DEC. 1, 1862.

At the Annual Meeting of Stockholders held this day, the following persons were unanimously elected Directors of the City Bank of Brooklyn, for the ensuing year:

CHARLES STANTON,	GARRETT G. BERGEN,
J. S. T. STRANAHAN,	C. J. SPRAGUE,
HENRY BOERUM,	SEYMOUR BURRELL,
SAMUEL OSBORNE,	PETER DEBAUN,
ANTHONY P. OSTROM,	ROBT. P. PERRIN,
HENRY D. YOUNG,	SMITH FANCHER,
THOS. H. RODMAN,	WM. M. THOMAS,

JOHN J. STUDWELL.

And Edwin K. Scranton, Charles Condit and John Williams were elected Inspectors of the next annual election.

At a subsequent meeting of Directors, JOHN J. STUDWELL was unanimously elected President, Charles Stanton declining a reelection

SAMUEL OSBORNE was also unanimously elected Vice-President.
A. G. ALLEN, Cashier.

J. B. GREENMAN,
(Of the late firm of DATERS & CO.,) No. 69 Wall-st., New-York. Special attention given to the books and general business of executors and estates.

REFERENCES.

Daniel S. Miller,	Dater, Clarke & Co.,
Thomas H. Faile,	John P. March.

STOCKS AT PRIVATE SALE.
$15,000 Brooklyn City 7 ℔ cent. Improvement Bonds.
200 shs. Brooklyn Gas Company Scrip.
90 shs. Long Island Bank.
Apply to
ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO.,
No. 5½ Pine-st.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS FOR USE IN THIS COUNTRY AND ABROAD

OFFICE OF THE JEFFERSONVILLE R. R. CO.,
JEFFERSONVILLE, Nov. 17, 1862.

NOTICE—TO HOLDERS OF JEFFERSONVILLE R. R. CO.'S FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS.—Public notice is hereby given, in accordance with the terms of an agreement between the Jeffersonville Railroad Company and the holders of its First Mortgage Bonds, dated April 14, 1859, that the United States Trust Company of New-York will, upon presentation at their office, No. 48 Wall-st., redeem at par and accrued interest, fifty of said Jeffersonville Railroad Company First Mortgage Bonds, numbered as follows, to wit: 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 51, 52, 53, 54, 57, 59, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 70, 72, 73, 74, 75, 76, 77, 78, 81, 82, 83, 85, 86, 87, 91, 92, 93, 94, 98, 99, 102 and 105, being the lowest outstanding numbers.

From and after the 24th day of December, 1862, interest on said bonds will cease by the terms of said agreement.

J. H. M. CAMPBELL, Secretary.
NEW-YORK, Nov. 21, 1862.

STATE OF ILLINOIS, TREASURER'S OFFICE,
SPRINGFIELD, Dec. 5, 1862.

PUBLIC NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the Treasurer of the State of Illinois will, on and after the first Monday of January, 1863, until the 4th day of February, 1863, be ready at the American Exchange Bank, New-York, to pay the interest maturing on the first Monday of January, 1863, on the public debt of the State of Illinois.

The interest then due and not called for prior to the 4th day of February, 1863, will thereafter be paid only at the office of the Treasurer of the State of Illinois, in the City of Springfield, Illinois.

WILLIAM BUTLER, Treasurer.

Holders of Illinois and Michigan Canal Bonds, where coupons are exhausted, are required to present the Bonds.

WILLIAM BUTLER, Treasurer.

NEW-YORK ICE COMPANY,
Office, No. 440 and 442 Canal-st., Nov. 28, 1862.

THE STOCKHOLDERS OF THIS COMPANY are hereby notified, that the Annual Meeting of the Stockholders will be held at their office, on THURSDAY, the 11th day of December next, at 3 o'clock P. M., for the purpose of electing a Board of Trustees, and the transaction of other business pertaining to the interests of the Company.

WM. JACKSON, Sec.

NOTICE.—THE FOLLOWING CERTIFICATES OF STOCK in the Michigan Central Railroad Company, standing in the name of MARY N. LOCKWOOD, of Detroit, Michigan, have been lost, viz.: No. 1,151, for ten shares, issued from Boston Office; No. 1,455, for sixty shares, and No. 3,125, for five shares, issued from New-York Office. All persons are cautioned against receiving the same, the transfer thereof having been stopped.

BROOKLYN CENTRAL AND JAMAICA RAILROAD COMPANY.—The bonds of this Company payable on the 15th inst., and also those payable one year thereafter, will be paid par and interest, on presentation at the office of A. G. JEROME & CO., No. 20 Exchange-place.

E. A. VANDERHOOF,
No. 54 Wall-st., opposite Merchants' Exchange.
STOCKS bought and sold exclusively on commission at one-eighth per cent.
MONEY loaned on Stocks and Bonds.

STOCKS, BONDS, GOLD AND GOVERNMENT SECURITIES,
Bought and sold at Board of Brokers,
By A. G. HEMINWAY & CO.
No. 53 Exchange-place.

MILWAUKEE CITY READJUSTMENT BONDS.—Coupons due Dec. 1 next, will be paid on and after that date on presentation at the office of W. SCHALL & CO., Nos. 58 and 60 Exchange-place.

SACRAMENTO CITY AND COUNTY SIX PER CENT. BONDS WANTED, by ALBERT H. NICOLAY, No. 52 William-st.

CALIFORNIA COUPONS BOUGHT AND collected by AUGUST BELMONT & CO., 50 Wall-st

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FOR SALE.—ONE COACH, NEW; COST $800, will sell for $600. Also, rockaway carriage, cheap. Also, no-top wagon, an iron safe, a lot of Cocoa matting, cheap. E. AYERS, No. 102 Nassau-st.

DIVIDENDS

NOTICE.—THE TRUSTEES OF THE FIRST MORTGAGE bondholders of the VERMONT VALLEY RAILROAD COMPANY, have declared a dividend of fifty per cent. of the coupons due April 1, 1857, being the balance due on said coupons, payable on and after MONDAY, the 15th day of December, 1862, at the office of the Treasurer, in Bellow's Falls. For the convenience of bondholders in New-York and elsewhere, the dividend will be paid for thirty days from and after the 15th December, at the office of ALEXANDER HAMILTON, Jr., No. 41 Wall-st., Jauncey-court.

Dated, Dec. 4, 1862.

OFFICE OF THE DELAWARE & HUDSON CANAL COMPANY,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 1, 1862.

THE BOARD OF MANAGERS OF THIS Company have declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Three and a Half per Cent. out of the profits of the Company, payable on and after FRIDAY, the 19th of December instant.

The transfer books are now closed, and will remain closed until the morning of the 15th inst.

By order of the Board,
ISAAC N. SEYMOUR, Treasurer.

SEVENTH WARD BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 6, 1862.

FIFTY-SIXTH DIVIDEND.—THE PRESIDENT and Directors have declared a Dividend of Five (5) Per Cent., free from tax, payable on demand, being in anticipation of the usual January dividend.

By order of the Board,
N. S. FRASER, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE KNICKERBOCKER ICE COMPANY
No. 433 Canal-st., NEW-YORK, Nov. 29, 1862.

DIVIDEND.—THE KNICKERBOCKER ICE COMPANY will pay a dividend of Five Per Cent. to the Stockholders on and after Dec. 10. The transfer books will be closed from the 1st to the 10th inst., inclusive.

THEO. BROWNING, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE HOWARD INSURANCE COMPANY,
NEW-YORK, Nov. 26, 1862.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE THIS day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Eight (8) Per Cent. upon the capital stock of the Company, (free of the Government tax,) payable at their office No. 66 Wall-st., on and after Monday, Dec. 1, 1862.

HENRY A. OAKLEY, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE NORTH AMERICAN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 6 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, Dec. 2, 1862.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE THIS DAY declared a Semi-annual Interest Dividend of Four (4) Per Cent., payable on demand. Free of Government tax.

R. W. BLEECKER, Sec'y.

SAVINGS BANKS

THIRD-AVENUE SAVINGS BANK.
Corner 3d-av. and 25th-st.
Chartered 1854.
Six per cent. interest allowed.
DEPOSITS MADE ON OR BEFORE JAN. 1, WILL DRAW INTEREST FROM THAT DATE.

Bank open daily from 10 to 3; also on Monday, Wednesday and Saturday Evenings from 6 to 8. o'clock.

SPENCER K. GREEN, President.
AUGUSTUS F. LEE, Secretary.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION—NO. 96 Warren-st.—Interest allowed at the rate of 6 per cent. on sums from $1 to $500, and 5 per cent. on sums over that amount. Open Daily from 10 A. M. to 2 P. M. Also on Monday, Thursday and Saturday evening from 4 to 7 P. M. N. B.—Money to loan on Bond and Mortgage.

WALTER W. CONCKLIN, President.
VANDERBILT L. BUXTON, Secretary

PUBLIC NOTICES.

CORPORATION NOTICE.—PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given to the owner or owners, occupant or occupants of all houses and lots, improved or unimproved lands, affected thereby, that the following assessments have been completed and are lodged in the office of the Board of Assessors for examination by all persons interested, viz.: Regulating and grading, setting curb and gutter in Chamber and James slip, between Chatham-street and the East River, with the cross or intersecting streets. The limits embraced by such assessment, include all the several houses and lots of ground, vacant lots, pieces and parcels of land, situated on both sides of Chambers-street, between Chatham-street and James-slip, on the east side of Chatham-street, between Pearl and North William-street, on both sides of William-street between Pearl and North William streets, on both sides of Rose-st. between Pearl and Frankfort-street, on both sides of Duane-street between Rose and William streets, on both sides of Madison-street between Pearl-street and New-Bowery, on both sides of Pearl-street between William-street and New Bowery, on both sides of Chestnut-street, between Madison and Oak-street, on both sides of Oak-street between Chestnut-street and James-street, on both sides of Roosevelt-street between Batavia-street and New-Bowery, on both sides of Batavia-street between Roosevelt and James streets, on both sides of James-street and James-slip between Batavia and South streets, on both sides of Cherry and Water streets between Oliver and Roosevelt streets, on west side of South-street between Roosevelt and Oliver streets. All persons whose interests are affected by the above-named assessments, and who are opposed to the same, or either of them, are requested to present their objections in writing, to one of the undersigned, at their office, No. 32 Chambers-street, basement New Court House, within thirty days from the date of this notice.

CHAS. McNEILL,
JACOB F. OAKLEY,
WM. A. DOOLEY,
} Board of Assessors.

OFFICE BOARD OF ASSESSORS,
NEW COURT HOUSE, Dec. 8, 1862.

CORPORATION NOTICE.—PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given, to the owner or owners, occupant or occupants of all houses and lots, improved or unimproved lands, affected thereby, that the following assessments have been completed and are lodged in the office of the Board of Assessors for examination by all persons interested, viz.: For regulating and grading Third-avenue, between Eighty-sixth and One Hundred and Tenth-street. For regulating and grading Seventy-eighth-street, between Third-avenue and East-River. The limits embraced by such assessment include all the several houses and lots of ground, vacant lots, pieces and parcels of land, situated on both sides of Third-avenue, between Eighty-sixth and One Hundred and Tenth-street, on both sides of the intersecting streets between Eighty-sixth and One Hundred and Tenth-street, from and to points distant half way between the avenues lying on either side and contiguous to said Third-avenue: on both sides of Seventy-eighth-street, between Third-avenue and East River, and on both sides of Avenue A and Avenue B, from and to points distant half way between the streets lying on either side and contiguous to said Seventy-eighth-street.

All persons whose interests are affected by the above named assessments, and who are opposed to the same, or either of them, are requested to present their objections in writing, to one of the undersigned, at their office, No. 32 Chambers-street, basement new Court-house, within thirty days from the date of this notice.

CHAS. McNEILL,
JACOB F. OAKLEY,
WM. A. DOOLEY,
} Board of Assessors.

OFFICE BOARD OF ASSESSORS,
NEW COURT-HOUSE, Dec. 5, 1862.

CORPORATION NOTICE.—PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given, to the owner or owners, occupant or occupants of all houses and lots, improved or unimproved lands, affected thereby, that the following assessments have been completed and are lodged in the office of the Board of Assessors for examination by all persons interested, viz.: For building a sewer in Washington-street, from forty feet north of Bank to Bethune-street; and for sewer in Fifty-second-street, from Eighth-avenue to one hundred feet west of Broadway. The limits embraced by such assessment, include all the several houses and lots of ground, vacant lots, pieces and parcels land, situated on both sides of Washington-street, between Bank and Bethune streets, and on both sides of Fifty-second-street, between Broadway and Eighth-avenue.

All persons whose interests are affected by the above-named assessments, and who are opposed to the same, or either of them, are requested to present their objections in writing, to one of the undersigned, at their office, No. 32 Chambers-street, basement new Court-house, within thirty days from the date of this notice.

CHAS. McNEILL,
JACOB F. OAKLEY,
WM. A. DOOLEY,
} Board of Assessors.

OFFICE, BOARD OF ASSESSORS,
NEW COURT-HOUSE, Dec. 5, 1862.

THE COMMITTEE ON SEWERS OF THE Board of Aldermen will meet every WEDNESDAY at 2 o'clock P. M., in Room No. 8, City Hall. Parties interested in any matter before the Committee will have an opportunity of being heard.

T. FARLEY,
IRA A. ALLEN,
G. A. JEREMIAH,
Committee on Sewers.

THE COMMITTEE ON FIRE DEPARTMENT of the Board of Aldermen will meet every SATURDAY, at 2 o'clock, in the City Library Room, City Hall.

ALEX. FREAR,
IRA A. ALLEN,
WILLIAM WALSH,
Committee on Fire Department.

THE COMMITTEE ON DONATIONS AND Charities of the Board of Councilmen will meet on TUESDAY, 9th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M., in Room No. 5, City Hall.

ALEXANDER H. KEECH,
GEORGE ROSS,
GEORGE A BARNEY,
} Committee.

OFFICE OF THE RECEIVER OF TAXES.—Notice is hereby given that all taxes remaining unpaid on the 1st day of December next will be charged with one per cent., and all taxes remaining unpaid on the 15th day of December next with two per cent., and on the 1st day of January next at the rate of twelve per cent. per annum from the 22d day of September, 1862.

JAMES KELLY, Receiver.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

LUMBER-YARD FOR SALE.—THE STOCK fixtures, good-will and real estate of a well-established lumber-yard, doing a good business, for sale on easy terms; or, the yard would be leased, if preferred; a rare chance for any one desirous of engaging in a paying business. Apply personally or by letter, to the subscriber, on the premises, foot of 130th-st. and North River, Manhattanville, N. Y.

W. DUNNING.

A MERCHANT, AT PRESENT OUT OF business, is open to propositions for his services, together with a good capital. Replies, to insure attention, must be under real name; and should the line of business not meet his views, will be returned, if so desired. Address, L. M. H., Box No. 176 *Times* Office.

TO DRUGGISTS.—FOR SALE, (A SPLENDID chance for a good druggist,) a drug store, well stocked with a good assortment of pure drugs and patent medicines, doing a first-rate business, situated in a pleasant village, eight miles from New-York. Inquire at No. 301 Broadway.

FOR SALE.—ENGLISH SHADES, WITH A large size billiard room and oyster saloon attached; doing a good business; the proprietor is obliged to give up business on account of ill health. For particulars apply to A. C. STANTON, No. 350 Broadway, up stairs.

TO CAPITALISTS.—WANTED A PARTY TO join the advertiser in the manufacturing of two articles, of which $1,000,000 worth can be sold annually at a great profit. Only capitalists and men of standing treated with. Address CHEMIST, *Times* Office.

FOR SALE—ON ACCOUNT OF SICKNESS, A small factory, manufacturing an article selling for cash, for $600, half cost of the worth of the looms. Apply at No. 6 South 3d-st., Williamsburgh, Long Island.

AMUSEMENTS.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—TO-NIGHT—NORMA.

THIS EVENING, THEATRE PRICES, 50 CENTS.
POSITIVELY LAST WEEK OF THE SEASON.
LAST NIGHT BUT TWO OF THE OPERA.

The overflowing house at theatre prices on Thanksgiving night has induced the Manager to give a second performance at the same price
TO-NIGHT, (TUESDAY,) Dec. 9.
When will be performed Bellini's grand opera of
NORMA.

LORINI..........Norma | MORENSI.........Adelgisa
MACCAFERRI.......Pollione | SUSINI..........Oroveso
Conductor and Musical Director..........J. GRAU.

Admission, 50 cents to parquet, dress circle, boxes, and 25 cents to the gallery. Reserved seats 50 cents extra.

SPECIAL NOTICE.—Mr. Grau wishes it to be distinctly understood that the extra night will be given with the same completeness, as regards the Cast, Orchestra and Chorus, as on the regular Opera nights. The arrangements as to the reserving of seats, as well as to the seating of the audience, will likewise be exactly the same.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—BALLO IN MASCHERA.

POSITIVELY LAST WEEK OF THE SEASON.
LAST NIGHT BUT ONE OF THE OPERA.
TO-MORROW (WEDNESDAY) EVENING, Dec. 10,
For the first time on the same evening—the three Prime Donne,
GUERRABELLA, CORDIER, MORENSI,
when will be produced for this night only, Verdi's
IL BALLO IN MASCHERA,
with the following immense cast:

GUERRABELLA.......Amelia | CORDIER..........Oscar
MORENSI..........Ulrica | BRIGNOLI..........Richard
AMODIO...Reinhart | BARLI...Tom | DUBREUL....Samuel
ON SATURDAY NEXT, LAST GRAND MATINEE.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—LAST MATINEE.
SATURDAY, DEC. 13, AT ONE O'CLOCK,
LAST GRAND MATINEE.
The company leaves next week for Philadelphia.

GERMAN OPERA HOUSE,
No. 485 BROADWAY.
TUESDAY EVENING, Dec. 9,
GRAND VOCAL AND INSTRUMENTAL CONCERT
OF
Mr. S. B. MILLS,
who will be assisted by the following artists:
MADAME JOHANNSEN,
HERR WEINLICH,
THE ARION SOCIETY,
AND THE
GRAND ORCHESTRA OF THE GERMAN OPERA.
Conductor..........Carl Anschutz

Tickets to be had at all the principal music stores, and at the door on the evening of the concert.
Doors open at 7 o'clock: Concert to commence at 8.

THEATER FRANCAIS.
NIBLO'S CONCERT SALOON.
MARDI, LE 9 DECEMBER, 1862.
Premier audition de Mademoiselle MARGUERITE DE BOUHELIER.
LA JOIE FAIT PEUR.
Comedie en un acte, par Mme. Emile de Girardin, representée a Paris au Theater Français.
CROQUE POULE.
Comedie Vaudeville, par M. Rosier, representée au Theater de Vaudeville.
Bureau pour la souscription et la location, H. DARDONVILLE, No. 623 Broadway.

PARLOR GYMNASTICS FOR LADIES.
Mrs. Z. R. PLUMB (graduate of Dr. Dio Lewis' Physical Institute of Boston) will instruct a class in the above at J. WOOD'S Gymnasium, No. 6 East 28th-st., near 5th-av. Circulars sent free on application.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH-AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.
BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR, AND BETWEEN BOSTON AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT HALIFAX AND CORK HARBOR.

AFRICA, ANDERSON, leaves Boston Wednes'y, Dec. 10.
CHINA, COOK, leaves New-York, Wednesday, Dec. 17.
ARABIA, STONE, leaves Boston, Wednesday, Dec. 24.
SCOTIA, JUDKINS, leaves New-York, Wednesday, Dec. 31.
EUROPA, MOODIE, leaves Boston, Wednesday, Jan. 7.
PERSIA, LOTT, leaves New-York, Wednesday, Jan. 14.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage	$165
Second Cabin Passage	100

FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage	$140
Second Cabin Passage	80

Berths not secured until paid for.
An experienced surgeon on board.

The owners of these ships will not be accountable for specie or valuables unless bills of lading, having the value expressed, are signed therefor.

For freight or passage, apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling Green.

STEAM TO LONDONDERRY, GLASGOW AND LIVERPOOL.

The Montreal Steamship Company's first-class full-powered Clyde-built steamer
HIBERNIAN,
Capt. GRANGE, carrying the Canadian and United States mails, will sail from Portland next
SATURDAY, Dec. 13.

Rates of passage from New-York—First-class, according to accommodations, $100 and $86: Steerage, found with good provisions, $40. Certificates issued for bringing out passengers from all the principal towns in Great Britain and Ireland at very low rates. For passage apply at No. 23 Broadway, New-York.

SABEL & SEARLE, General Agents.

M. O. ROBERTS' LINE OF STEAMSHIPS
For SAN FRANCISCO and OREGON. AMERICA will leave for ASPINWALL on THURSDAY, Dec. 11, at 12 o'clock, from foot of Warren-st., North River, connecting with steamship MOSES TAYLOR at Panama.

For passage, apply at the office of
M. O. ROBERTS,
No. 177 West-st., corner Warren-st., New-York.

N. B.—The Nicaragua transit not being in proper order, the above temporary arrangement is made.

STEAM WEEKLY TO LIVERPOOL, touching at QUEENSTOWN, (CORK HARBOR). The Liverpool, New-York, and Philadelphia Steamship Company intend dispatching their full-powered Clyde-built Iron Steamships as follows:

CITY OF MANCHESTER	Saturday	Dec. 13
KANGAROO	Saturday	Dec. 20
EDINBURGH	Saturday	Dec. 27

and every succeeding Saturday, at Noon, from Pier No. 44, North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE:

First Cabin	$100	Steerage	$40
First cabin to London	105	Steerage to London	43
First cabin to Paris	115	Steerage to Paris	48
First cabin to Hamburg	110	Steerage to Hamburg	45

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Bremen, Rotterdam, Antwerp, &c., at equally low rates.

Fares from Liverpool or Queenstown: First Cabin, $100, $110, $125. Steerage from Liverpool, $50. From Queenstown, $40. Those who wish to send for their friends can buy tickets here at these rates.

These Steamers have superior accommodations for passengers; are strongly built in water-tight iron sections, and carry Patent Fire Annihilators. Experienced Surgeons are attached to each Steamer.

For further information apply in Liverpool to WILLIAM INMAN, Agent, No. 22 Water-st.; in Glasgow to ALEX. MALCOLM, No. 5 St. Enoch-square; in Queenstown to C. & W. D. SEYMOUR & CO.; in London to EIVES & MACEY, No. 61 King William-st.; in Paris to JULES DECOUE, No. 48 Rue Notre Dame des Victoires, Place de la Bourse; in Philadelphia to JOHN G. DALE, No. 111 Walnut-st., or at the Company's Offices.

JOHN G. DALE, Agent,
No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

THE NORTH GERMAN LLOYDS' STEAMship HANSA, H. J. VON SANTEN, Commander, carrying the United States Mail, will sail from Pier No. 30 North River, foot of Chambers-st., on
SATURDAY, DEC. 20, AT 12 O'CLOCK M.,
FOR
BREMEN, VIA SOUTHAMPTON,
taking passengers to
LONDON, HAVRE, SOUTHAMPTON AND BREMEN,
at the following rates:
For the first cabin, $135; second cabin, $80; steerage, $45.
For freight or passage, apply to
OELRICHS & CO., No. 68 Broad-st.

FOR HAVANA DIRECT.—THE NEW AND splendid United States Mail side-wheel steamship
EAGLE,
R. ADAMS, United States Navy, Commander,
will leave Pier No. 4, North River, on WEDNESDAY, Dec. 17, at 12 o'clock, noon, precisely, for Havana direct.
All letters must pass through the Post-office. No Bills of Lading signed on the day of sailing.
For freight or passage, apply to
SPOFFORD, TILESTON & CO., No. 29 Broadway

AUSTRALIA—KANGAROO LINE.—FOR MELBOURNE.—The splendid first-class three-deck ship CAROLUS MAGNUS, 3,000 tons burden, will have the usual prompt dispatch of this popular line for Melbourne direct. This magnificent ship is the largest and finest vessel ever sent to Australia. Early application must be made to secure freight or passage. Apply to or address MAILLER, LORD & QUEREAU, No. 108 Wall-st. LORD & CO. consignees at Melbourne.

FOR HAVANA VIA NASSAU, N. P.—THE British and North American Royal Mail Steamship BRITISH QUEEN, Capt. LE MESSURIER, will sail for the above ports, from the Company's Wharf, at Jersey City, on TUESDAY, Dec. 9, and TUESDAY, Jan. 6, 1863.

Passage money to Nassau	$50 00
Passage money to Havana	70 00

For Freight or Passage apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-Green.

FOR NICARAGUA, C. A.—THE CENTRAL AMERICAN TRANSIT COMPANY will dispatch a regular monthly line of freight vessels for San Juan del Norte (Greytown.) The schooner GEORGE S. ADAMS, Capt. U. B. FISK, will leave on or about the 10th of December next. For freight, apply to JOHN E. BODY, No. 53 Exchange-place.

FURNITURE.

FURNITURE.
$150,000 WORTH OF
CABINET FURNITURE,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL,
BY DEGRAFF & TAYLOR,
NO. 87 BOWERY.
Offer their entire stock at lower prices than any other establishment in the City.
FOR CASH.

Consisting of
ROSEWOOD PARLOR AND CHAMBER FURNITURE
In Brocatel, Delaine and Plush.
MAHOGANY, WALNUT AND IMITATION
FURNITURE OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.
All goods warranted.

ENAMELED CHAMBER FURNITURE.—The best assortment in the City of enameled furniture in all colors and styles; walnut and chestnut, plain and ornamental, in suites, wholesale and retail; also, mattresses and paillasses. WARREN WARD, Manufacturer, No. 277 Canal-st.

SHOW CASES.—HOFFMAN & FERSH, MANUfacturers, 132 Chatham-st. All kinds of show cases on hand, or made to order. Old show cases exchanged.

AMUSEMENTS.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE.
LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE.
LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE.
LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE.
LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE.
Open at 7. Begin 7¾. Over at 10 o'clock.
TO-NIGHT AND EVERY NIGHT DURING THE WEEK,
AND
NEXT SATURDAY AFTERNOON,
BRILLIANT SUCCESS
of the great Fairy Spectacle,
BLONDETTE.
BLONDETTE.
BLONDETTE.
SPLENDID SCENERY, DRESSES AND MUSIC,
The whole produced under the direction of
MISS LAURA KEENE,
at a cost of over
TEN THOUSAND DOLLARS.
Pronounced by press and public to be the most magnificent scenic play ever witnessed.
Attention is called to
THE KINGDOM OF THE HOURS.
THE GROTTO OF LOVE.
THE PALACE GARDEN.
THE PALACE OF LACE.
THE PALACE OF DIAMONDS.
THE DEVIL'S CROSSWAY.
THE TRAVELING FOREST,
THE CRYSTAL KINGDOM
OF THE MAGIC WATCH,
GRAND MATINEE FOR
LADIES AND CHILDREN
NEXT SATURDAY AFTERNOON,
READ OPINIONS OF THE PRESS.

From the New-York Herald.

At Laura Keene's, the fairy play of "Blondette, or the Naughty Prince and the Pretty Peasant," draws fine houses, and will probably run through the holidays. We repeat our former remarks, that the scenery and ballet of this play are magnificent. The piece is very funny, full of pretty women, beautiful dancing and gorgeous scenery, and is well worth seeing.

From the Sunday Dispatch.

At Laura Keene's "Blondette" has been so improved, that it has become one of the most acceptable burlesques of recent times. In the several departments a unity of action has been engendered which has led to a perfect ensemble; and we now unhesitatingly pronounce "Blondette," to be the finest spectacular drama Miss Keene has ever yet placed upon her stage; and this is high praise. In our previous articles, we have done an injustice by not noticing in terms of eulogy the highly artistic manner in which Mr. Baker has arranged the music of this capital extravaganza.

A feature peculiar to the management of Miss Keene is the fact that her care and assiduity in catering for the public taste do not cease or even relax, with the successful production of a drama, but are actively continued from night to night during every night of its representation, until the perfection at which she aims is as nearly reached as the materials—and, indeed, all the materials—within her reach, or the reach of lavish expenditure, will permit. Is a scene lacking in power or short of effect, the brush is again applied. Is the machinery or the mechanical appliances unfit to perform that which is required, new machinery and appliances—no matter at what cost—are supplied as soon as the defect can be remedied. Is the language at variance with good taste, or does it lack power, a judicious alteration follows, until at last we find that nearness to perfection to which we have referred.

The scenery of "Blondette" is truly magnificent; more so than any which we recollect to have seen at any place. Mr. Minard Lewis, the artist, seems to have drawn, to the utmost of his ability, on the resources of his art; while Miss Keene has aided him by the most lavish expenditure.

From the Saturday Courier.

"Blondette," at Laura Keene's seems to please folks, and everybody laughs at the tricks and transformations, and applauds the really beautiful scenery.

It goes along very smoothly now, and a medley duet, sung with charming effect, in the second act, by Mrs Sedley Brown and Miss Burke, is the best thing in the piece.

From the Sunday Times.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE.—The new fairy spectacle of "Blondette" is a great success, as it deserves to be, and draws every night crowded and delighted audiences. No piece has ever been produced on the American stage at all equal to it in beautiful scenery, costumes and appointments, all of which are of so novel and striking a character that they do not weary the eye or pall upon the imagination, like a mere collection of colors and crystalizations. Only a woman could have ever imagined anything so exquisite as the Palace of Lace, with its dancing nymphs, or the glittering Hall of Diamonds, with its radiant occupants. The story which serves as a link to connect these marvels is also not without cleverness, and has just enough of witty localisms and good music to be thoroughly enjoyable. There is a vein of genuine poetry in the idea of the Hours, and especially in the invocation addressed to them by Prince Merlin, which is really charming. We advise everybody to celebrate the holidays by going to see "Blondette."

NOTICE:
EVERY NIGHT
AND
SATURDAY AFTERNOON.

FIFTH-AVENUE SKATING POND.
Season Tickets for sale at the
FIFTH-AVENUE HOTEL,
METROPOLITAN,
ST. NICHOLAS,
ASTOR HOUSE,
and at the
PRINCIPAL OFFICE, NO. 474 BROADWAY.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

BOARDING.—A PRIVATE FAMILY WILL RENT a suite of elegantly furnished rooms on second floor, with board, to a gentleman and wife or single gentlemen. No. 33 West 33d-st. Unexceptionable references.

WANTED—IN THE UPPER AND FASHIONABLE part of the town, by a gentleman and his sister, strangers, who intend staying a few months in New-York, to be received in a strictly private family of unexceptionable respectability, and offering, at the same time, advantages of the society of a cultivated family circle. Terms liberal; references exchanged. Address Box No. 3,881 Post-office. Boardinghouse keepers need not reply.

WANTED—AS OFFICES FOR A PHYSICIAN, two rooms on the parlor floor, or the whole first floor of a respectable house, near Broadway or 5th-av., and between 10th and 25th sts., with or without board for a physician and his wife. Address Box No. 4,545 New-York Post-office, stating location, size of rooms, rent, and when possession will be given.

WANTED—GOOD BOARD, WITH PLEASANT room, for a gentleman and wife, within one block of Broadway, between Bond-st. and Union-square. Address, stating terms, W. R. H., Box No. 3,135 New-York Post-office.

SUPERIOR ACCOMMODATIONS FOR gentlemen at No. 42 Clinton-place, corner of University-place. Transient persons $1 per day.

CHARLES LEFLER, Proprietor.

TO LET—A FURNISHED ROOM ON SECOND floor, to a gentleman, in a private family, at No. 46 East 19th-st. References exchanged.

RAILROADS.

NEW-YORK AND FLUSHING RAILROAD.
FALL ARRANGEMENT.

On and after 15th October, 1862, leave James' Slip Ferry or Thirty-fourth-st. Ferry, at 7, 9, 11, 2, 4, 5, 6.
Leave Flushing at 7, 8, 10; 1, 3:45, 5, 6.
Way-stations are Calvary Cemetery, Winfield, Newtown and Fashion Course Dépôt.
Freight received at James-slip Ferry. Freight for way-stations must be received before 1 o'clock.

J. S. BOTTORFF, Supt.

P. S.—A special extra night train will be run on Tuesday and Friday, leaving Flushing at 10½, and New-York at 11½ P. M. Fare 25 cents.

NEW-YORK, HARLEM & ALBANY R. R.
FOR ALBANY, TROY, NORTH AND WEST.
Winter arrangement, commencing Monday, Nov. 17, 1862.
For Albany—10:30 A. M. Express Mail Train, from 26th st. station.
For all local trains, see time-table.
JOHN BURCHILL, Ass't Sup't.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD—CHANGE OF TERMINUS.—Passenger Dépôt at James-slip and foot 34th-st., E. R.

WINTER ARRANGEMENTS—Commencing FRIDAY, Oct. 21, 1862. Leave New-York at 9 A. M., for Greenport, Sag Harbor, Orient and Hampton.
At 9 A. M. and 4 P. M., for Syosset.
At 5 P. M., for Hempstead.
At 9 A. M. and 4 P. M., for Islip.
On Sunday, a train leaves Hunter's Point (34th-st. Ferry) at 8½ A. M., for Yaphank and intermediate stations, at excursion rates. Returning, leaves Yaphank at 3:30 P. M.
On Friday and Saturday nights, the 4 P. M. Islip train will run through to Greenport, returning Saturday and Monday mornings, at 4:15 A. M., arriving in New-York at 9:52 A. M.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—FOR ALBANY, TROY, THE NORTH AND WEST.
Trains leave:

FROM CHAMBERS-ST.	FROM THIRTIETH-ST.
Express, 7 and 10 A. M., and 3:15 and 5 P. M.	7:22, 10:27 A. M., and 3:37 and 5:22 P. M.
Troy and Albany, (with sleeping car,) 10 P. M.	10:27 P. M., (Sundays included.)

RARITAN AND DELAWARE BAY RAILROAD.—On and after TUESDAY, Sept. 23, the new and fast steamer THOMAS COLLYER will leave New-York, foot of Murray-st., at 7 A. M. for Long Branch, Manchester and Atsion; there connecting with the Camden and Atlantic Railroad to Camden, N. J., and other points on that road. At 3:30 P. M. for Long Branch, Red Bank, Manchester, and intermediate stations.

ERIE RAILWAY.—PASSENGER TRAINS leave as follows: 7 A. M., Express for Buffalo; 9 A. M., Milk, daily, for Port Jervis; 12:15 P. M., Accommodation, daily; 3:30 P. M., Way, for Middletown, Newburgh, Warwick; 5 P. M., Night Express, daily, for Dunkirk, Buffalo and Canandaigua.

CHAS. MINOT, General Superintendent.

NORTHERN RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY.—Trains leave Jersey City for Piermont and Monsey at 9.15 A. M. and 4.20 P. M.; for Piermont 12.15 P. M. and 6.05 P. M.; on Mondays 4.45 P. M.

THOS. W. DEMAREST, Sup't.

STEAMBOATS.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD AND SPRINGFIELD.—Steamer ELM CITY leaves Peck-slip at 3:15 P. M. Train leaves New-Haven, going north, at 11 o'clock P. M. NIGHT LINE.—The TRAVELER leaves for New-Haven (Sundays excepted) at 11 o'clock P. M.

AMUSEMENTS.

WALLACK'S.
Doors open at 7½; begin at 8; over before 11.
TO-NIGHT, (TUESDAY,)
Sheridan's legitimate comedy, the
SCHOOL
FOR
SCANDAL,
With the following great standard cast of the establishment:

Mr. Lester Wallack	as	Charles Surface
Mr. John Gilbert	as	Sir Peter Teazle
Mr. Mark Smith	as	Sir Oliver Surface
Mr. Reynolds	as	Sir Benjamin Backbite
Mr. Charles Fisher	as	Joseph Surface
Mr. John Sefton	as	Crabtree
Mr. George Holland	as	Moses
Mr. Young	as	Trip
Mr. Floyd	as	Careless
Mr. Browne	as	Rowley
Mr. Parkes	as	Snake
Mr. Parsloe	as	Richard
Mr. Turner	as	William
Mrs. Hoey	as	Lady Teazle
Miss Madeline Henriques	as	Maria
Miss Fanny Morant	as	Mrs. Candour
Mrs. John Sefton	as	Lady Sneerwell

Orchestra under the direction of Mr. Stoepel.
WEDNESDAY—THE JEALOUS WIFE.
THURSDAY—SPEED THE PLOUGH.
FRIDAY—CENTRAL PARK.
SATURDAY—A BACHELOR OF ARTS.
MONDAY, (by especial desire and request,)
WILD OATS.

Box-book open for any of the above evenings from 8 to 4 o'clock.

In preparation—"The Way to Get Married," "Pauline" and "Henriette." Will be repeated—"Wild Oats," "Bosom Friends" and "Money."

NIBLO'S GARDEN.
Lessee and Manager..........Wm. Wheatley.
LAST WEEK BUT ONE.
The first night of
MATILDA HERON
AS
EDITH,
in the new drama of
EDITH; OR, THE EARL'S DAUGHTER.
TUESDAY EVENING, Dec. 9,
EDITH;
OR, THE EARL'S DAUGHTER.
With new Scenery, Dresses, and Mechanical Effects.

MATILDA HERON	as	EDITH
Justice Obadiah Grout		Mr. Tom Placide
Alfred Morleigh		Mr. J. McCullough
Sir Mortimer Rashton		Mr. L. R. Shewell
Mr. Dobble		Mr. J. G. Burnett
Mabel Keith		Mrs. J. H. Allen
Miss Sempronia Morleigh		Miss Mary Wells

Musical Director..........Mr. Harvey B. Dodworth.
WEDNESDAY EVENING, Dec. 10, 1862,
EDWIN FORREST,
LAST TIME THIS SEASON,
in the great Indian Tragedy of
METAMORA.
Due notice will be given of
THE LAST REPRESENTATION OF
SPARTACUS.
FRIDAY EVENING, Dec. 12, 1862,
THE BROKER OF BOGOTA
will be revived for
THE FIRST TIME IN EIGHT YEARS.
SATURDAY EVENING, Dec. 13, 1862,
EDITH; OR THE EARL'S DAUGHTER,
for the second time.

The performances will commence at a quarter of 8 o'clock. Doors open at 7.

IRVING HALL—MISS TERESA CARENO,
THE CHILD PIANIST, EIGHT YEARS OF AGE,
Will give her
FIFTH AND LAST GRAND CONCERT
Of the series on
TUESDAY EVENING, Dec. 9,
Assisted by the following artists:
Mrs. JENNY KEMPTON, Contralto.
Mr. WILLIAM CASTLE, Tenor.
Mr. THEODOR THOMAS, Violinist.
Signor ABELLA, and others.

Tickets 50 cents. Reserved seats 50 cents extra, for sale at Beer and Schirmer's, No. 701 Broadway; Scharfenburg & Luis', No. 769 Broadway; Sibell & Salisbury's, No. 7 Nassau-st., and Irving Hall.

MR. CHURCH'S NEW PICTURE,
UNDER NIAGARA.
Painted from studies made on the *Maid of the Mist*, is now on Exhibition at GOUPIL'S GALLERY, No. 772 Broadway, from 9 A. M. to 5 P. M. Admission 25 cents.

AULD LANG SYNE.—THIS CELEBRATED group of statuary, life size, by Robert Thomson, Sculptor, will be on exhibition DAY and EVENING, at the corner of 4th-st. and Broadway. The Scottish dress and manner of meeting an old acquaintance are truly represented. Admission, 25 cents.

ABOUT 200 CHILDREN FROM THE Five Points House of Industry will give a very interesting concert in the Washington Reformed Dutch Church, (Rev. Dr. HUTTON'S,) on WEDNESDAY EVENING, Dec. 10, at 7½ o'clock. All the proceeds will be given to the House of Industry. Tickets 25 cents. For sale at the American Sunday School Union, No. 599 Broadway, and at the door of the church.

INSTRUCTION.

EAGLESWOOD MILITARY ACADEMY—Eagleswood, (Perth Amboy,) N. J.
Access by Staten Island Ferry and Railroad at 7 and 9 A. M.; and 1, 3 and 5 P. M. Catalogues and full information of MARCUS SPRING, Eagleswood, Perth Amboy, N. J., and No. 27 Park-place, or MASON BROS., Mercer-st., New-York.

PARKER AND BERTHET'S CLASSICAL FRENCH AND ENGLISH SCHOOL—No. 23 East 21st-st., corner of Broadway, will be reopened Sept. 8. There is a Primary Department under a female teacher. French is spoken in one department and in the gymnasium. Circulars at LOCKWOOD'S, No. 411 Broadway.

$40 PAYS FOURTEEN WEEKS' BOARD and tuition at Hudson River Institute, Claverack, N. Y. Superior English, Normal, classical, French, musical, painting, military and commercial departments, (both sexes.) Jan. 2 term opens. Fourteen teachers. Rev. ALONZO FLACK, A. M., Principal.

UNION MALE ACADEMY, BLOOMFIELD, N. J.—A select family school where boys find a good home, and are thoroughly prepared for college or business. This Academy, for $160 per annum, is equal to the best institutions charging $300 or $400 a year. Address R. L. TYNG, Vice-Principal, Box No. 7 Bloomfield, N.J.

IRVING INSTITUTE, TARRYTOWN, N. Y.—The Fiftieth Semi-annual Session will commence Nov. 1. For circulars address the Principal,

D. S. ROWE, A. M.

MR. GEO. C. ANTHON'S CLASSICAL French and English School, with Gymnasium, No. 872 Broadway.

TEACHERS.

"AMER. SCHOOL INST." SUPPLIES schools and families with well qualified teachers, parents with school circulars, and teachers with positions. TEACHERS WANTED—Gentleman for mathematics and military drills in first-class school; gentleman for English and penmanship; lady for English and drawing, near City; lady for English and music, for a family; lady for German and music; gentleman for music and modern languages; gentleman for piano and vocal music, for partial engagement near City; gentleman for public school, on Long Island; French lady for Philadelphia; first-class teacher of mathematics and natural sciences, for New-England; experienced gentleman as principal of an important school; lady for English and French in City school. Several other teachers wanted. Also, several schools for sale and to rent.

G. S. WOODMAN & CO., Educational Agents,
Irving Building, No. 596 Broadway.

AN EXPERIENCED TEACHER, WITH highest testimonials, wants pupils at his or their residence; will exchange tuition for board; will attend individuals, families or schools, to instruct in ancient and modern languages, mathematics, book-keeping, commercial arithmetic, business and letter writing, grammar, &c., &c. Terms moderate. Address EDUCATION, Station D, New-York City.

AS TEACHER.—WANTED, BY A YOUNG MAN, a situation as tutor, or to prepare a young gentleman for college. He is fully competent, and has had experience in teaching Latin, French, Italian, the English branches and mathematics. References unexceptionable. Address G. F. R., Box No. 158 *Times* Office.

"AMERICAN EDUCATIONAL BUREAU"—No. 561 Broadway.—Schools and families supplied with competent teachers: parents with school circulars, (gratuitously,) and teachers with positions. References, Harper Bros., Appleton & Co.

SMITH, WILLSON & CO.

AS TEACHER.—A YOUNG LADY FROM NEW-England, experienced in teaching the English branches, French, music and drawing, desires a situation in that capacity in this City; pupils under 15 preferred. Address E. M. S., Box No. 108 *Times* Office.

AS VISITING GOVERNESS.—AN EXPERIENCED teacher (lady) of the common and higher English branches and penmanship, desires to make another engagement as visiting governess, for two or three hours daily. References first class. Terms moderate. Address F. F. F., Box No. 108 *Times* Office.

A YOUNG LADY OF THE HIGHEST RESPECTABILITY, wishes to engage herself in some good family to teach music and assist in the education of two or three young children as a compensation for her board. Address ELLEN, Box No. 143 *Times* Office.

DANCING.

A. DODWORTH'S DANCING ACADEMIES,
No. 204 5th-av., New-York,
No. 137 Montague-st., Brooklyn.
NEW-YORK CLASSES on WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS.
BROOKLYN CLASSES on TUESDAYS and FRIDAYS.
Morning and Afternoon Classes for young ladies and children. Evening Classes for gentlemen.
Classes now open. Pupils can commence at any time.
Circular of terms, &c., may be had at either academy.

A. DODWORTH'S DANCING ACADEMY,
No. 204 5th-av., corner of 26th-st.
The afternoon Classes of WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS having nearly reached the full number, classes will commence on MONDAY, Dec. 1, to meet on MONDAYS and THURSDAYS at 4 P. M.
Circular of terms, &c., may be had at the Academy.

LOST AND FOUND.

$10 REWARD.—LOST ON BOARD THE FERryboat *Suffolk*, coming from Hunter's Point to 34th-st., on Friday, Dec. 7, a claret-colored BLANKET SHAWL. The above reward will be paid by the owner on returning it to No. 6 West 21st-st.

LOST—BANK BOOK OF JAS. L. MOORE, NO. 21,070, with Greenwich Savings Bank. The finder will please return it to the Bank.

AMUSEMENTS.

BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM.
ANOTHER NEW DRAMA.
ANOTHER NEW DRAMA.
ANOTHER NEW DRAMA.
Bourcicault's Domestic Irish Piece,
Bourcicault's Domestic Irish Piece,
COLLEEN BAWN;
COLLEEN BAWN;
COLLEEN BAWN;
COLLEEN BAWN;
OR, THE
BRIDES OF GARRYOWEN,
BRIDES OF GARRYOWEN,
BRIDES OF GARRYOWEN,
has been received both in America and Europe with
PERFECT OUTBURSTS OF APPLAUSE.
It will be produced here
EVERY AFTERNOON, AT 3 O'CLOCK, and
EVERY EVENING at 7½.
MR. WM. HARRISON, COMIC IMPROMPTU SINGER, appears at each performance.
THE CATSKILL MOUNTAIN VIOLINIST,
Mr. F. HAP-E-MAN, will perform a great variety of tricks, imitating birds, dogs, cats, monkeys, &c., &c., on the violin, at intervals during the Day and Evening.
COMMODORE NUTT, THE $30,000 NUTT,
one of the most extraordinary wonders of the world, will be on exhibition
FOR A FEW DAYS ONLY,
as he is preparing for a trip to Europe, and is nearly ready to sail. He will be seen
AT ALL HOURS, DAY AND EVENING,
and at intervals, and on the stage, during each dramatic entertainment, will
GIVE A VARIETY OF PERFORMANCES,
including songs, dances, military drill, relate his history &c., &c. Also to be seen the celebrated
BEAUTIFUL CONNECTICUT GIANTESS,
the largest lady of her age in the known world, being
ONLY 18 YEARS OLD, AND WEIGHS [illegible] LBS.
MEASURING 9 FEET 1½ INCHES ROUND.
She is beautiful, interesting, and pleasing. She is on exhibition at all hours, day and evening, as is also
OLD ADAMS' CALIFORNIA BEARS,
exhibited and performed by the renowned Lion-tamer,
HERR DRIESBACH,
who has astonished the world with his
CHARMED POWER OVER WILD BEASTS.
THE BEAUTIFUL COLORED TROPICAL FISH.
THE MADAGASCAR ALBINO FAMILY,
LIFE-LIKE WAX FIGURES
of our MOST DISTINGUISHED UNION GENERALS, of
JEFF. DAVIS, WHAT IS IT? and BEAUREGARD,
Also, of
QUEEN VICTORIA, PRINCE OF WALES,
AND GARIBALDI.
LIVING MONSTER SNAKES. LIVING HAPPY FAMILY, and a million other Wonders.
Admission to all 25 cents. Children under ten, 15 cents.

THE ARTISTS' FUND SOCIETY,
NOW OPEN, THE
THIRD ANNUAL EXHIBITION, ON
MONDAY, Nov. 17,
AT
THE GALLERY OF THE FINE-ART INSTITUTE,
No. 625 Broadway, between Houston and Bleecker-sts.
Choice Pictures by Stuart, Allston, Trumbull, Cole, Inman, Stewart Newton, and by our first living American Artists, including Louis Lang's "Return of the Old Sixty-ninth," with fine specimens of Foreign Works, from the collection of Wm. H. Webb, Esq., and others.

THE VOCAL GYMNASIUM.
Great enthusiasm at the VOCAL GYMNASIUM, No. 25 East 27th-st., corner of Madison-av. Complete course in Vocal Gymnastics, Elocution and Calisthenics. Special attention given to the culture and development of the Voice. Vocal Gymnastics render the voice smooth, powerful and melodious, and prevent disease of the Throat and Lungs. Stammering radically cured. The system approved and practiced by the first masters in Europe.

NEW PARLOR OR LIGHT GYMNASTICS for Ladies and Gentlemen, in concert with music and new apparatus, under the direction of a Professor, for the past year instructor at Dr. Dio Lewis' Physical Institute, of Boston, will commence at BRADY'S Gymnasium, No. 20 St. Mark's-place, (8th-st.,) THURSDAY EVENING, Dec. 11, 1862. Misses and Boys in afternoon. The regular classes in Gymnastics will continue as heretofore.

ABNER S. BRADY.

LECTURES.

MR. MASON JONES'
ORATIONS.
Mr. MASON JONES has the honor to announce that
THIS (Tuesday) EVENING, Dec. 9,
He will deliver an oration in Newark.
TO-MORROW (Wednesday) EVENING, Dec. 10,
At Lee-av. Church, Brooklyn.
ON THURSDAY, Dec. 11,
He will deliver his great oration on
CURRAN,
AND THE
WITS AND ORATORS OF THE IRISH BAR,
Which won so much approbation when delivered at the Academy of Music, New-York.
ON TUESDAY, Dec. 17,
Mr. MASON JONES
Will deliver, at the
ACADEMY OF MUSIC,
Fourteenth-street,
AN ENTIRELY NEW ORATION.

LEE-AVENUE CHURCH, BROOKLYN.
MR. MASON JONES
Will deliver his celebrated Oration on
CURRAN
AND THE
WITS AND ORATORS OF THE IRISH BAR,
For the Benefit of the Lee-av. Sunday Schools,
On
WEDNESDAY, Dec. 10.

FREE LECTURE AT BRYANT, STRATTON & PENN'S COMMERCIAL COLLEGE, COOPER INSTITUTE.—ELIHU BURRITT will repeat his lecture on the *Higher Law and Mission of Commerce*, at the College Rooms, Cooper Institute, on WEDNESDAY EVENING, Dec. 10, commencing at 8 o'clock. Ladies and gentlemen are respectfully invited to attend.

LECTURE BY REV. MATTHEW HALE SMITH, in the Cannon-st. Baptist Church, on WEDNESDAY EVENING, Dec. 10, 1862. Subject—*Old Times and Our Times.* Singing by WATERS' celebrated Sunday School Vocalists. Doors open at 7 o'clock; to commence at 7½ o'clock Tickets, 25 cents.

FAIRS

THE FAIR FOR THE CHILDREN
OF
DECEASED OR DISABLED SOLDIERS,
Which was held during the past week at Cooper Institute, will be
CONTINUED THIS WEEK
AT BRODIE'S ROOMS,
Fifth-av. Hotel, corner 5th-av. and 23d-st.

THE LADIES OF THE BEEKMAN HILL M. E. CHURCH will hold a Fair in the "Sunday-school Hall," 50th-st., between 1st and 2d avs., commencing on WEDNESDAY, (to-morrow,) and continuing EVERY AFTERNOON and EVENING, for one week, (Sunday excepted.) Music, speeches, &c., in addition to the other attractions. Admission, 10 cents; season tickets, 50 cents. For sale at the door.

THE FAIR FOR THE BENEFIT OF THE UNION HOME SCHOOL, for the education and maintenance of the children of our Volunteers, No. 26 East 42d-st., will open at the "Home," TUESDAY, Dec. 9. All Societies, Sunday Schools and individuals now working for it, are requested to send in their donations as soon as possible, in order that the tables may be arranged.

LADIES' FAIR.—THE SEVENTH ANNUAL FAIR of the New-York Infirmary for Women and Children will be held in Dodworth Hall, Broadway, opposite 11th-st., commencing on WEDNESDAY AFTERNOON, Dec. 10, at 3 o'clock, and continue during the following days and evenings until Saturday noon. Tableaux and musical entertainments, by the Misses MEYER, will be presented every evening.

LADIES' FAIR.—THE LADIES OF THE 34TH-st. Reformed Dutch Church, (Rev. Mr. STRYKER'S,) will hold a fair for the sale of useful and fancy articles, on the 9th, 10th and 11th of December, in the basement of the Church, from 12 o'clock each day through the evenings.

CHARITY BAZAAR—FOR THE BENEFIT OF THE HOME FOR THE FRIENDLESS,
Dec. 8 to 13, 1862,
At the Hope Chapel, No. 29 East 29th-st.
Open from 11 A. M. to 10 P. M.

A FAIR FOR THE FREE CHURCH OF THE GOOD SHEPHERD—Rev. RALPH HOYT, Rector—is now open at No. 758 Broadway, above 8th-st.

MUSICAL.

GREAT TRIUMPH.

STEINWAY & SONS, Nos. 82 and 84 Walker-st., N. Y., have been awarded a first-prize medal at the Great International Exhibition, London, "for powerful, clear brilliant and sympathetic tone, with excellent workmanship, as shown in grand and square pianos."

There were 269 pianos from all parts of the world entered for competion; and the special correspondent of the New-York *Times* says:

"Messrs. Steinway's indorsement by the Jurors is emphatic, and stronger and more to the point than that of any European maker."

BOARDMAN, GRAY & CO.
Have on hand new PIANOS, for sale and to rent,
At No. 726 Broadway.
A full supply of their elegant COTTAGE PIANOS.

"A TRULY WONDERFUL IMPROVEMENT."—LOWELL MASON.

MASON & HAMLIN'S NEW HARMONIUMS, with AUTOMATIC BELLOWS SWELL, embodying the most important improvements effected in reed instruments for many years. In the language of the New-York *Musical Review*, these "enable the bellows of the instrument to approach even the *human* bellows—the lungs themselves—in capacity for expression."

For drawing-rooms, churches, schools, &c., MASON & HAMLIN'S Harmoniums are unrivaled. Prices, $60 to $400 each. Melodeons, all styles, $45 to $200 each.

"In every respect they are far superior to anything I have ever seen, of the kind, in Europe or America."—GEO. WASHBURNE MORGAN.

"Your Organ-Harmoniums surpass anything in this line I have yet seen, whether French or American."—JOHN ZUNDEL.

"I prefer them to all others which I have touched, heard or seen."—WILLIAM MASON.

New-York Warerooms, Nos. 5 and 7 Mercer-st., opposite Howard.

MASON BROTHERS.

$160.—NEW SEVEN-OCTAVE PIANOS, in rosewood cases, iron frames and overstrung bass, for $160; do., with carved legs, $175; do., with pearl keys, $250 and $300. The above pianos are the greatest bargains in the city. Second-hand pianos from $25 to $140. New melodeons at extremely low prices. New and second-hand pianos and melodeons to let; rent allowed if purchased; monthly payments received for the same. Cash paid for second-hand pianos.

HORACE WATERS, Agent, No. 481 Broadway.

GEORGE STECK'S INIMITABLE GRAND AND SQUARE PIANO-FORTES.—Manufactory and warerooms No. 113 Walker-st., corner of Centre, New-York. I invite the attention of the public to my stock of newly-improved Overstrung Grand and Square Pianofortes, which for their peculiar musical qualities of tone and power of durability stand unsurpassed. Every piano warranted for five years.

GEO. STECK.

NEWS FROM WASHINGTON.

The Proceedings of Congress Growing in Importance.

Numerous Petitions for a Bankrupt Law.

The Suspension of the Habeas Corpus.

Passage of the Bill to Indemnify the President and Others.

A New Way Proposed for the Election of President and Vice-President.

OUR SPECIAL WASHINGTON DISPATCHES.

WASHINGTON, Monday, Dec. 8.

THE COMMITTEE OF WAYS AND MEANS.

The Committee of Ways and Means to-day held a protracted session for the consideration at length of the report of the Secretary of the Treasury. The Committee are disposed to allow the Secretary's scheme of finance to be fully carried out, except in regard to the Banks, and will not, either by bill or otherwise, propose any further issue of Treasury notes. They profess a willingness to give the Secretary's bill a fair trial. In regard to the Banking scheme, the majority of the Committee is opposed to it. In the House, as well as in the Committee, as we stated last night, the project will meet with decided, not to say bitter, opposition.

THE TAX BILL.

THADDEUS STEVENS, to-day, from the Committee of Ways and Means, reported sundry important amendments to the Tax bill.

A BANKRUPT LAW.

Some fifteen Senators to-day presented petitions from various States, praying for a uniform bankrupt law. This important bill being the special order to-day, Senator FOSTER asked for its reading and postponement till the 18th inst., at which time he gave notice that he will insist upon action until it shall be definitely disposed of.

ONE SECRET WELL KEPT.

The general anxiety of Congressmen and Senators, as well as of people less well informed, to ascertain the destination of the Banks Expedition, seems good evidence that one movement of our forces, at least, has been made without the publicity as to its special purpose which so generally anticipates all our military operations. Whether the rebels are any better advised than the people of the loyal States, we shall soon know; and we trust that events will speedily be allowed to remove the injunction now resting upon us, and that we shall be allowed to enlighten the readers of the TIMES upon a matter of such momentous interest.

GOOD FOR THE NAVY.

It appears from information derived from the Navy Department, that the proceeds from seizures which have been made by the navy amount to about forty million dollars; nearly enough to defray the entire expenses of the Department, thereby making it self-sustaining. The amount expended last year was forty-one million.

A SIGNIFICANT RESOLUTION.

The following resolution, introduced to-day by Senator WILSON, of Massachusetts, is significant of the practical spirit in which Congress approaches the business of the session:

Resolved, That the Secretary of War be directed to report for the information of the Senate the number and rank of the Major and Brigadier-Generals in the service of the United States, and where and how they are employed.

THE PEACE PROPOSITION CANARD.

As suggested in the TIMES of Friday, the pretended peace propositions from Richmond, which have been invested with such importance by a cotemporary journal, are a rehash of the absurd fabrications given to the public some weeks since, and which derived all their claim to attention then from having been published in a respectable journal, upon which they were mischievously imposed. Their reappearance now in another quarter and modified form, adds nothing to their importance; and it will only be necessary for us to repeat our original statement, which we do upon the best authority, that no such propositions have ever been presented to the Government; and that no overtures for amnesty or treaty can, under any circumstances, be received, coming from rebels in arms against the constituted authorities of the Republic.

The character of the pretended Envoy, and the reproduction of his "little joke" at this time, leads to the belief that the operation is part of a scheme concocted by the rebels South and their allies North, for the purpose of placing the Administration in a false position before the country and the world; and it is considered to be a matter of regret that any loyal journal should allow itself to be made an instrument in the hands of the authors for the execution of their mischievous designs.

RELIEF FOR THE CONTRABANDS.

Messrs. GOOCH, ODELL and COVODE, of the Committee on the Conduct of the War, yesterday and last night carried out a plan of relief for the sufferers in the Contraband Camp, deserving of great praise. After procuring from Gens. HALLECK and HEINTZELMAN an order freeing their action from the entanglements of red tape, they procured half-a-dozen Surgeons from the office of the Surgeon General, together with the necessary wagons and ambulances, and about ten o'clock at night proceeded to the camp on their errand of mercy. By morning they had succeeded in transferring a thousand of the worst cases to the various Hospitals here, and providing the rest with wood and other requisites for comfort. The fault which has occasioned so much suffering in this camp—and four men, we learn, perished yesterday there from exposure and neglect—is repudiated by the Medical Department, and laid at the door of the Quartermasters, who thus have another grave accusation added to the many already made against them.

THE DISCHARGE OF SOLDIERS.

The House Military Committee met to day, and discussed the resolution in regard to facilitating the discharge of soldiers. They have called for the views of the Secretary of War and the Surgeon-General, with suggestions as to the necessity of legislation.

GEN. M'CLELLAN.

Gen. MCCLELLAN's delay in obeying the summons to Washington is caused by the fact that he is to testify in both Courts, and is waiting till both are ready to receive his evidence. He is expected to-morrow, as usual.

REFUGEES FROM FREDERICKSBURGH.

A number of refugees are here from Fredericksburgh, their families still being within the rebel lines. A delegation waited on the President to-day, in relation to procuring passes with which to transfer them to a loyal community, many of them being in a state of absolute starvation. The President gave them a letter to the Secretary of War, asking him to grant the request, if not inconsistent with military usage. An interview with the Secretary is expected to-morrow.

GEN. WADSWORTH.

Gen. WADSWORTH returned to Washington this morning.

NOMINATIONS.

The President sent to the Senate to-day a number of nominations, among which were twelve Assistant Adjutant-Generals, and the name of HERMAN TURLIPPE, of Pennsylvania, to be United States Consul at Martinique. There was a short Executive Session, in which the nominations were referred to appropriate Committees.

GOVERNMENT CLEMENCY.

Senator WILKINSON's Resolution calling for the facts in relation to the Indian outrages in Minnesota, was accompanied by a brief but telling speech, made up principally of facts recited to show the barbarous practices of the savage insurgents. From these facts, he deduced an argument in favor of the execution of the sentence of death passed upon the leaders of the Indian insurrection, and drew reasons for a belief that if the Government exercised its power to remit the sentence of death, the sentence would be executed by the incensed people in violation of the forms of law.

It is to be hoped that the Government will give this question the consideration which it demands as a precedent; for if the ignorant savages who have been inspired by their wrongs with this spirit of vengeance, are to suffer extreme penalties, we insist that the white barbarians now in rebellion, and who, having no wrongs to resent, have been guilty of atrocities equal in spirit and a hundred-fold more numerous, shall not be spared the punishment due their crimes. These latter, too, besides "sinning against light and knowledge" in their own direct acts, have been to a great extent the cause of the Indian troubles; and are, in this sense, more guilty than the irresponsible tools they employed.

ARREST FOR SELLING A PASS TO THE ARMY.

R. B. HEOYT was yesterday arrested and sent to the Old Capitol, for selling a pass to the Army of the Potomac. Traffic in passes is not uncommon—five dollars being a sort of agreed price for the coveted document, while the purchaser is compelled to abandon his own identity in order to use it. HEOYT's pass expired on the 2d of December, but he added twenty days by changing the date, and sold it for seven dollars. The purchaser was an old gentleman from Vermont, who was anxious to visit a sick son in the army. HEOYT, on being arrested, secretly tore up the pass, but the pieces were collected, and preserved as evidence against him.

A CORRECTION.

We were in error in stating that the person named RAMSEY, lately confined in the Old Capitol, (and released on Friday last,) is a son of Gov. RAMSEY, of Minnesota. The Governor has no son, and the person in question is in no way related to his family.

REBEL DESERTERS.

Several deserters from the rebel army at Fredericksburgh were sent here last week from Falmouth, by order of Gen. BURNSIDE, and by the Provost-Marshal were sent to the Old Capitol Prison.

APPOINTMENTS IN NAVAL SERVICE.

The Navy Register shows that acting officers have been appointed by the Secretary of the Navy under the Act of 1861, to the number of 1,870, and that the aggregate pay amounts to about $2,000,000. These appointments are not sent to the Senate for confirmation. The following bill has been reported from the Naval Committee looking to a correction of this evil.

A BILL

relating to appointments in the naval service:

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives, of the United States of America, in Congress assembled,

That hereafter all appointments in the volunteer naval service of the United States shall be submitted to the Senate for confirmation, in the same way and manner as appointments in the regular navy are required to be, and all such appointments hitherto made, which shall not have been confirmed by the Senate, on or before the third of March next, shall cease and determine on that day.

SEC. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That when the appointment of any such volunteer officer who shall be in the service on a foreign station shall not have been confirmed by said third of March, his office shall continue until after his arrival at some port in the United States.

TO THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.

WASHINGTON, Monday, Dec. 8.

PROPOSED INCREASE OF SOLDIERS' PAY.

The bill introduced by Representative VAN WYCK proposes a monthly addition of three dollars to privates and five to farriers, blacksmiths, musicians and non-commissioned officers. The law of 1861 adding two dollars per month applied only to privates, but this bill applies that increase also to non-commissioned officers and others. The same gentleman's bill for the immediate compensation for clothing lost in service, provides for the payment of the same on the next pay-rolls, making provisions for soldiers in hospitals and those discharged.

MORE TROOPS.

Representative HICKMAN's bill, introduced to-day, authorizes the President to organize regiments of colored men, not exceeding one hundred in number, giving authority to uniform them in some distinctive manner and arm them, enlisting them for a term of seven years or less; the privates to receive $6 50 per month, and the same allowance for clothing and rations as white soldiers; non-commissioned officers to have the same pay as the same grades in the regular army; commissioned officers, either white or colored, to be graduates of colleges, and to receive twice the pay of the same rank in the infantry of the regular army, each company to be allowed a teacher or chaplain's clerk. The bill also provides for a line of steamers of not less than 1,500 tons, to run between New-York and Liberia, touching Norfolk and Port Royal, to carry such field-men as desire to emigrate. It also gives the proceeds of confiscated rebel property to carry out the provisions of the bill.

THE MINERAL RESOURCES OF CALIFORNIA.

The bill of Senator LATHAM for the development of the mineral resources of California, directs the Commissioner of the Land office to continue his investigations instituted in relation to the mineral wealth of the country, its locality and extent, by means of surveys, correspondence, authorized explorations, practical and scientific experiments, the collection of specimens, new improvement in assaying metals, experimental tests of value, &c. He is also required to publish reports of such investigation.

THE FINANCES.

The following is the bill introduced to-day by Mr. STEVENS, from the Committee of Ways and Means:

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled,

That the Secretary of the Treasury shall, as far as far as possible, redeem and call in the five-twenty bonds and all seven-thirty bonds which have been issued since the fourth of March, and cancel the same.

SEC. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That the Secretary of the Treasury shall redeem all United States tender notes which shall be held as a loan bearing interest, and the law authorizing such loan or deposit hereby repealed.

SEC. 3. *And be it further enacted*, That the law authorizing and requiring the payment of interest on United States bonds in gold, and which authorized the issuing of the five-twenty bonds are hereby repealed.

SEC. 4.—*And be it further enacted* That in order to enable the Secretary of the Treasury to carry into effect the foregoing provisions, he is hereby authorized to issue $1,000,000,000, if so much be needed, of bonds of the United States, similar in amount and form to those authorized by the act entitled "an act to authorize the issue of United States notes, and for the redemption or funding thereof, and for funding the floating debt of the United States," approved Feb. 25th, 1862, with interest payable semi-annually in the lawful money of the United States, and the principle payable in twenty years, in gold or silver coin of the United States. Also, to issue legal tender notes of the United States, the amount not to exceed with those already authorized, five hundrdd millions.

SEC. 5. *And be it further enacted*, That instead of the bonds hereby authorized to be redeemed, the Secretary of the Treasury be authorized to exchange in the bonds authorized by this act such terms as he may deem advantageous to the Government, or pay them in legal tender notes.

SEC. 6. *And be it further enacted*, That all banks, savings and institutions, or persons who have authority to issue notes as a currency, shall pay a tax, to be assessed, as other taxes, of fifty per centum on all their circulation, which shall exceed one-half of their capital paid in; *Provided*, That this section shall not go into operation until ninety days after the passage of this act.

SEC. 8. *And be it further enacted*, That whenever the Government requires more money than is hereby provided, the Secretary of the Treasury may sell any portion of the billion of bonds hereby authorized, at such prices as he may be able to obtain for the same.

THE TRIAL OF GEN. PORTER.

In the Court-martial in the case of Gen. FITZJOHN PORTER, Gen. POPE was recalled by the Court, who put questions to him for information, explanatory of portions of his former testimony. The counsel for the accused asked permission to question him as to whether in case Gen. PORTER came upon the enemy's front in force and position, instead of upon his flank or rear, he would consider him justifiable in not attacking in obedience to the order to "attack his flank or rear," but the Court ruled out the question.

Capt. DRAKE DE RAY was examined with reference to the time at which Gen. PORTER obeyed the order of the 27th to march at 1 A. M., testifying that he moved at 4 A. M., and at moderate speed, and that he saw Gen. PORTER and his staff using great exertion to get out of the way the wagons which impeded the march of his troops.

THE M'DOWELL COURT OF INQUIRY.

In the McDowell Court of Inquiry to-day, Mr. BELA CLARK, of Fredericksburgh, was examined. His testimony was to show that Gen. MCDOWELL, when in command at Fredericksburgh, released a man named LITTLE, a lawyer there, who had been passing to and fro on horseback within the Union lines, playing the part of a spy for the rebels.

NAVAL ORDERS.

The following officers have been ordered to the steam sloop-of-war *Sacramento*: Lieut.-Commander CARPENTER, Lieut. RYAN. The following to the *Monongahela*: Capt. MCKINSTRY, Acting Master HARGOUS.

TAX LAW ASSESSOR.

DANIEL H. MURPHY, of Ripley, Ohio, has been appointed Assessor of the Sixth District, under the Tax law.

ARMY MATTERS.

Brig.-Gens. MOTT and BRUCE have been ordered to report for duty with the Army of the Potomac.

Capt. E. W. MITCHELL, Quartermaster of Volunteers, son of the late Gen. MITCHELL, has tendered his resignation, which has been accepted by the President.

CONSUL TO MARTINIQUE.

HERMAN ZARLIPPE, of Pennsylvania, has been nominated by the Senate as Consul to Martinique.

THE PROCEEDINGS OF CONGRESS.

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, Monday, Dec. 8.

Messrs. FOSTER, of Connecticut, (Rep.,) SUMNER, of Massachusetts, (Rep.,) DIXON, of Connecticut, (Rep.,) LATHAM, of California, (Dem.,) FESSENDEN, of Maine, (Rep.,) GRIMES, of Iowa, (Rep.,) and KING, of New-York, (Rep.,) severally presented petitions in favor of a general bankrupt act.

Mr. WRIGHT, of Indiana, (Union,) presented a memorial from Gov. MORTON, of Indiana, praying for the increase of the pay of common soldiers. It was referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Mr. HALE, of New-Hampshire, (Rep.,) presented a petition protesting against the action of the Advisory Board of the Navy. He also gave notice that he should introduce a bill to abolish the grade of medical officers in the navy.

Mr. NESMITH, of Oregon, (Dem.,) offered a resolution instructing the Secretary of War to report to the Senate the number and rank of the Aid-de-Camps appointed under the act of August, 1861, and also the number and rank of those appointed drawing pay and not in active service. He said, according to his estimate, there were about 50 Colonels, 34 Lieutenant-Colonels, and 221 Captains; and there were drawing pay, and not in active service, about 20 Colonels, 5 Lieutenant-Colonels, 10 Majors, 50 Captains, drawing an aggregate pay of $13,320 per month, and $158,760 per annum. The country was full of them. He knew of one Colonel practising law, another running a saw-mill, another keeping a lager-bier shop, and many others campaigning about hotels and drawing money from the Treasury. The resolution was adopted.

Mr. WILSON, of Massachusetts, (Rep.,) offered a resolution instructing the Secretary of War to report to the Senate the number of Major-Generals and Brigadier-Generals now in the service of the United States, and where and how they are employed. Adopted.

Mr. WILSON, of Massachusetts, offered a resolution instructing the Committee on Military Affairs to inquire into the expediency of providing by law for the more effectual suppression of the rebellion, and securing tranquillity in the State of Maryland. Adopted.

Mr. SUMNER, of Massachusetts, (Rep.,) offered a resolution that the call upon the Secretary of War for the correspondence, &c., relating to the Army of the Potomac, be extended so as to embrace all operations since the first movement of that army. Adopted.

Mr. MCDOUGALL, of California, (Dem.,) offered a resolution instructing the Secretary of the Navy to inform the Senate whether any Congressional District of the United States has more than two midshipmen in the Naval Academy; if so, by what authority or what law they were thus appointed. Adopted.

Mr. FOSTER, of Connecticut, (Rep.,) offered a joint resolution to pay the widow of the late JOHN R. THOMPSON the amount due him as Senator.

Mr. LATHAM, of California, (Dem.,) introduced a bill to provide for the development of the mineral resources of the United States and public domain. Referred.

Mr. SAULSBURY, of Delaware, (Dem.,) called up the resolution relating to the arrest of certain citizens of Delaware.

Mr. WILSON, of Massachusetts, objected to the resolution. He said there might have been some mistake in these arrests, but there were many more who ought to have been arrested than those who really have been.

Mr. BAYARD, of Delaware, (Dem.,) thought that this Government was especially valuable from its protection to citizens. In no other free Government was the citizen liable to arrest at the discretion of any and every officer. He urged the adoption of the resolution at some length.

Mr. DOOLITTLE, of Wisconsin, (Rep.,) said that he understood that in all these cases of arrest, the offer of liberty had been made if the persons arrested would take the oath of allegiance. One had refused. There had been complaint that the Government had been too lenient, and that many who had been simply imprisoned had not been hung or shot. He would like to have the resolution lay over.

Mr. SAULSBURY said he had referred to these two persons because he had never heard any charges against them. They had been arrested in a loyal State, and for no offence whatever. Peaceable citizens in Delaware and Maryland had been arrested and dragged from their homes, and he thought they had at least a right to inquire into the matter. There was no disposition to oppose the Government at all.

After further discussion, the Chair announced the special order to be the Bankrupt act, which was informally laid aside.

Mr. FESSENDEN, of Maine, (Rep.,) from the Committee on Finance, reported a bill concerning the judgments in certain suits brought by the United States, which was amended and passed.

Mr. DAVIS, of Kentucky, (Union,) offered a joint resolution, proposing certain amendments to the Constitution, to alter the mode of electing the President and Vice-President; that the President and Vice-President be elected in the following manner: Each State may, within thirty days next before the time appointed for the election of the President, in any mode adopted by the State, nominate to Congress one candidate; and on the first Monday of February next before the expiration of each Presidential term, the two Houses of Congress shall meet together as a Convention in the hall of the House of Representatives; and all the candidates nominated by the States within the preceding thirty days, not exceeding one from each State, whose nominations shall have been authenticated to Congress, shall be before said Convention as candidates for the Presidency; and thereupon said Convention shall proceed, under the supervision of the presiding officers of the two Houses, to vote by open ballot from among said candidates for President, and when any one shall have received a number of votes equal to all the members elected and appointed by both Houses of Congress, he shall be declared, by the President of the Senate, to be elected President of the United States. In all cases where balloting shall have continued in this mode through five days, and no election shall have been effected, on the sixth day it shall be resumed, and after each ballot the officers presiding shall drop the candidate who has received the smallest number of votes, or two or more candidates who have received an equal number of votes and less than all the others; and the balloting shall be so continued among the remaining candidates until one shall receive the majority aforesaid; and thereupon the President of the Senate shall announce him to be elected President of the United States. The Convention shall then proceed in the same manner, from among the remaining candidates, to elect a Vice-President of the United States. Whenever it may occur in the voting for President or Vice-President that all the candidates but two have been dropped, balloting between them may, if necessary to make an election, continue two days longer, and if then no candidate shall have received the required number of votes, the officers presiding over the Convention shall report the state of facts to the Supreme Court of the United States, and it shall thereupon pronounce which of the two candidates shall fill the office.

The resolution was ordered to be printed.

The Chair laid before the Senate a communication from the Secretary of the Treasury, in answer to the resolution calling for the amounts paid for the prosecution and litigation of land claims in California.

Mr. ANTHONY, of Rhode Island, (Rep.,) offered a joint resolution increasing the bonds of the Superintendent of Public Printing to $40,000.

The Bankrupt bill was then taken up and read at length, and, on motion of Mr. FOSTER, was postponed until Thursday, 18th inst., and made the special order for that day.

On motion of Mr. SUMNER, the Senate went into Executive Session, after which it adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WASHINGTON, Monday, Dec. 8.

The Speaker announced the appointment of Mr. MCPHERSON, of Pennsylvania, (Rep.,) to fill the vacancy in the Committee on Military Affairs, in the place of Mr. BLAIR, of Missouri, and Mr. YEOMAN on the same Committee, in the place of Mr. JACKSON, deceased.

Messrs. FESSENDEN, of Maine, (Rep.,) and WALKER, of Kansas, (Rep.,) were appointed to fill vacancies on the Committee on Private Land Claims.

The other standing Committees continue as heretofore.

The Speaker appointed the following gentlemen as a Special Committee to investigate the charge derogatory to the character and standing of Representative ASHBY, as published in the Toledo *Blade* and other papers, viz.: Messrs. Blake of Ohio, (Rep.,) Shanks of Indiana, (Rep.,) Noel of Missouri, (Union,) Casey of Kentucky, (Union,) Haight of New-York, (Dem.)

On motion of Mr. EDWARDS, of New-Hampshire, (Rep.,) it was resolved that the Committee on Indian Affairs be instructed to inquire whether any further legislation is necessary in relation to the Indian funds held by the Government, and report by bill or otherwise.

On motion of Mr. ROSCOE CONKLING, of New-York, (Rep.,) the President was requested, if in his opinion it was not incompatible with the public interests, to transmit to the House the last official report of Maj.-Gen. BUELL.

Mr. VAN WYCK, of New-York, (Rep.,) introduced a bill to provide for the immediate payment of clothing lost in service by soldiers of the United States army; also a bill increasing the pay of privates, non-commissioned officers, and musicians.

Both bills were referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Mr. STEVENS, of Pennsylvania, (Rep.,) introduced a bill to indemnify President LINCOLN and other persons, for suspending the privilege of the writ of *habeas corpus*, and for all acts done in pursuance thereof.

The bill is the same as that offered last week, the substance of which has already been published.

Mr. VALLANDIGHAM, of Ohio, (Dem.,) objected to the reading of the bill a second time.

Therefore, under the rule, the question occurred; "Shall the bill be rejected?"

The House refused to reject it by a vote of 34 against 90.

The bill was then read a second time.

Mr. STEVENS of Pennsylvania, (Rep.,) then moved to postpone the further consideration of the bill till next Thursday, and make it the special order for that day.

Mr. VALLANDIGHAM objected to making the bill a special order.

Mr. COX of Ohio, (Dem.,) desired to refer the bill to the Judiciary Committee.

Mr. STEVENS then asked that the bill should be put on its passage.

The main question was ordered by a vote of 83 against 47.

Mr. OLIN, of New-York, (Rep.,) expressed surprise that any objection should be made to the postponement of the bill when an opportunity for its discussion could be afforded. If postponed until Thursday it could be examined with the care and wisdom which the House should bring to bear upon the subject. What he objected to especially was that a measure of such great importance, and upon which there was a diversity of opinion, should be hurriedly thrust through the House. The President had authority by law to exercise all the power he had exercised with regard to the writ of *habeas corpus*. He concurred with the gentleman from Pennsylvania, (Mr. STEVENS) that a bill of this character was proper. But while he thus concurred he should regret to see the bill hurried through the House without probably ten members knowing its legal provisions. It was discreditable to the House and country, and he should feel ashamed to return to his constituents and say that Congress had passed an act without permitting a word, yea or nay, to be said on the subject. He hoped, for the credit of the House and country, the matter would be postponed. For himself he was ready to meet the question at any time.

Mr. VALLANDIGHAM said he had objected only to the bill being made the special order.

Mr. OLIN replied: I did not say you had made any other objection.

Mr. COLFAX, of Indiana, (Rep.,) differed from Mr. OLIN. He did not think that the immediate passage of the bill would be discreditable to the House. Instead of this, it would be creditable. This question had been discussed all over the land as to whether the President had power to suspend the privileges of the writ of *habeas corpus* during the rebellion. He stood ready to vote for the bill to indemnify him. He hoped that it would pass at once.

Mr. STEVENS was about addressing the House on the subject when Mr. VALLANDIGHAM raised the question that Mr. STEVENS had no right, under the rules, to do so.

Mr. STEVENS asked for three minutes to explain.

Mr. VALLANDIGHAM objected, unless others should have a similar privilege.

Mr. HOLMAN, of Indiana, (Rep.,) moved to lay the bill on the table.

Not carried—45 against 88.

Mr. STEVENS remarked that it had not been his intention to put the bill on its passage at the time he introduced it. He had asked for its postponement until Thursday, and that it be made a special order. Gentlemen who knew enough of the bill seemed unanimously determined to make it a special order. He presumed that they thought that no time was necessary to examine its provisions in order to a correct understanding of them. Still, feeling as the gentleman from New-York (Mr. OLIN) did, that it would look better to have a few days to examine the bill, he was willing to afford time for that purpose. But being prevented by gentlemen on the other side, he had made up his mind that the bill should not fail by any such objection as had been interposed. He would demand the previous question and adhere to it. He would not have said anything in relation to the contents of the bill, had he not seen it stated in some newspapers that the bill assumed to indemnify everybody, who during the time of the suspension of the privilege of the writ of *habeas corpus* has presumed to make an arrest in the name of the Government. The bill has no such absurd provision. It provided that the President, Cabinet, and those who have made arrests during the rebellion, by virtue of their authority, shall be indemnified. It went no further.

Mr. THOMAS, of Massachusetts, (Union,) was understood to say that he did not object to the bill because it would indemnify the President, but as it now stood it left those who were unjustly and illegally imprisoned without remedy.

Mr. COX, of Ohio, (Dem.,) remarked that it would be eminently proper for the gentleman from Pennsylvania to withdraw the demand for the previous question, and instead of having the bill passed in indecent haste, send it to the Committee of the Judiciary for examination.

Mr. STEVENS expressed his thanks to the gentleman from Ohio for his advice; but he had become so provoked at the conduct of the gentlemen on the other side that he did not receive it with kindness.

Mr. COX rejoined that the provocation was by the action of the people during the late elections.

Mr. STEVENS resuming, said that the gentleman from Massachusetts (Mr. THOMAS,) would find, on examination, that he had drawn his bill precisely according to English precedent, and had used precisely the language of the indemnity bills of the two last centuries passed by the British Parliament, with the exception of confessing the illegality of the acts of the President in the premises. He had not confessed such illegality for the reason that the Attorney-General and the Administration held that the President, without such a bill as this, had full authority to exercise the power. Such acts, therefore, are not a remedy for anybody. A remedy existed only where there was a wrong. If the President had the right to suspend the privileges of the writ of *habeas corpus*, and under such suspension arrests took place, this bill could do no harm. He, however, repeated that there was doubt upon the subject. He doubted the authority of the President to suspend the writ of *habeas corpus* except from absolute necessity, when Congress was not in session; for Congress was the sovereign power, not the President.

Mr. ALLEN, of Illinois, (Dem.,) asked whether in the event of the bill being postponed until Thursday, discussion would then be allowed or stifled.

Mr. STEVENS replied that if the bill had been postponed there was no intention to call the previous question. The object of the motion was to allow discussion; but this privilege was not permitted. The friends of the bill were compelled to take the bill now. He did not choose to put the bill in the power of its enemies and the enemies of the Administration. He repeated that he had carefully copied the bill from the precedents of the English Parliament. He had not added a word except what was rendered necessary by the present circumstances of the country. Whether the Attorney-General and other gentlemen were right or not, this bill confessed nothing additional, and could do no harm. If the President had not the power to suspend the privilege of the writ, he should now be indemnified for doing so at the time of our extremest peril, and when traitors were found in every household and township North and South.

The bill was then passed, under the operation of the previous question, by a vote of 90 against 45, as follows:

YEAS—Messrs. Aldrich, Alley, Arnold, Ashley, Babbitt, Baker, Baxter, Bingham, Blair of Virginia, Blair of Pennsylvania, Blake, Brown of Virginia, Buffinton, Burnham, Campbell, Casey, Chamberlain, Clark, Colfax, Frederick A. Conkling, Roscoe Conkling, Cutter, Davis, Delano, Duell, Dunn, Edgerton, Edwards, Elliott, Ely, Fenton, Saml. C. Fessenden, Thos. A. D. Fessenden, Franchot, Frank Gurley, Hall, Harrison, Hickman, Hooper, Horton, Hutchins, Julian, Kelley, Kellogg of Michigan, Kellogg of Illinois, Lansing, Loomis, Lovejoy, Low, McKnight, Morehead, Morrill of Maine, Morrill of Vermont, Nixon, Noell, Olin, Patton, Pike, Pomeroy, Porter, Potter, Rice of Massachusetts, Rice of Maine, Riddle, Rollins of New-Hampshire, Sargeant, Sedgwick, Segar, Shanks, Shellabarger, Sherman, Sloan, Spaulding, Stevens, Stratton, Train, Trimble, Trowbridge, Van Horn, Van Valkenburg, Walker, Wall, Wallace, Washburne, Wheeler, White of Indiana, Wilson, Windom, Worcester.

NAYS—Messrs. Allen of Illinois, Ancona, Bailey of Pennsylvania, Clements, Cobb, Conway, Cox, Cravens, Crisfield, Crittenden, Dunlap, English, Foucke, Goodwin, Granger, Grider, Harding, Holman, Johnson, Knapp, Law, Lazear, Mallory, Menzies, Morris, Noble, Norton, Pendleton, Price, Richardson, Robinson of Illinois, Sheffield, Shiel, Smith, Steele of New-York, Steele of New-Jersey, Stiles, Thomas of Massachusetts, Vallandigham, Voorhees, White of Ohio, Wickliffe, Woodruff, Wright, Yeaman.

Mr. CLARK, from the Printing Committee, reported a resolution, which was adopted, that 10,000 copies of the Report of the Secretary of the Treasury be printed.

Mr. WICKLIFFE offered a resolution, which was adopted, instructing the Committee of Ways and Means, to inquire into the expediency of amending the direct Tax law, so as to repeal the clause requiring manufacturers of spirits, beer and porter to make certain returns, &c.

Mr. STEVENS, from the Committee of Ways and Means, reported a bill empowering Collectors, Assistant Collectors, Assessors, and Assistant Assessors, under the Tax law, to administer the oath, &c.

Mr. HICKMAN introduced a bill for the suppression of rebel treason and insurrection, and for other purposes, which was referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Messrs. BROWN, of Virginia, and BLAIR, of Virginia, severally presented memorials, numerously signed, asking for the admission of the State of West Virginia into the Union.

Mr. STEVENS, from the Committee of Ways and Means, reported a bill providing a revenue for the support of the Government, which was ordered to be printed and recommitted.

Mr. WRIGHT submitted a resolution declaring the rebellion in the seceded States against the Government, the laws and the Union was deliberately waged without reasonable cause, the contract being perpetual, and no State having the constitutional power forcibly to secede; that it is the duty of the Government to put down the rebellion, &c.

Mr. LOVEJOY moved to table it. Not carried, 42 against 69.

Its consideration was postponed until Tuesday week.

On motion of Mr. MCKNIGHT, of Pennsylvania, (Rep.,) the Committee of Ways and Means was instructed to inquire into the expediency of modifying the Tax law, so as to dispense with the tax law on advertisements.

Mr. MORRIS, of Pennsylvania, (Rep.,) offered resolutions, which were adopted amid laughter, instructing the Committee on Ways and Means to inquire into the expediency of amending the tax law so as to require every member of Congress, offering a resolution, to affix a ten-cent stamp.

Mr. WICKLIFFE introduced a bill to protect and grant relief and protection to the loyal States whose property and slaves have been wrongfully taken, seized and abstracted by officers and soldiers of the United States. He moved that the bill be referred to a Special Committee. He had proposed to gather the evidence in such cases. Not only soldiers, but railroad employes and others, had seduced negroes from their masters, and Colonels refused at the point of the bayonet to return them. He spoke of negroes being brought to Louisville by BUELL's army, and of their being detained for jail fees. It was his desire to apply a remedy.

Mr. LOVEJOY expressed his surprise that when the life of the nation was flickering in the socket, the gentleman brought in the negro—negro. He (LOVEJOY) would aid in no legislation by which to return those who escaped from the lash of despotism. The remarks of the gentleman reminded him of PATRICK HENRY's story of JOHN TOOK running through the army, crying "Beef! beef!" [Laughter.] Now, when the death-rattle of a nation is heard, the gentleman exclaims "Negro! negro!" As for himself, he expected to pay loyal slaveholders who emancipated their slaves.

The bill was referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

On motion of Mr. MENZIES, of Kentucky, (Union,) the Committee on Claims were instructed to ascertain and adjust the damages resulting from the naval and military operations in Kentucky since the 1st of February, 1861.

On motion of Mr. STEVENS, the House went into Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union, with Mr. DAWES in the Chair, upon the President's Message.

Mr. STEVENS offered resolutions referring its different branches to the appropriate Committees; when

Mr. RICHARDSON of Illinois, (Dem.,) proceeded to review the Message, observing that it was remarkable for what it said and still more remarkable for what it omitted. The one-half of the 21 pages was devoted to the negro. There was no page, no sentence, no line as to the bravery and good conduct of those in the field fighting. No mention of the flag and Constitution of the Union. No sorrow was expressed for the lamented dead. No mention was made of the maimed and wounded. No sympathy was expressed for the widow or the suffering orphan, made in the progress of this war, which could have been avoided by honorable compromise, if the President and his friends had desired to avoid civil war. The sum and substance of the Message was, tax the white man, mortgage him and his posterity forever. Free, feed, clothe and colonize the negro. When our people, anxious for the restoration of the Union and the return of peace, looked to the Message to see what information they could get upon that subject they could only draw the inference that the war would end in thirty-seven years, provided all the President's plans were adopted by Congress and the people. But then the President gave us the consolation that most of us would be dead by that time. Every proposed change of the Constitution was for the negro. No proposition was made to change the Constitution for the benefit of the white man or to perpetuate the Union of these States by preserving the Constitution of the country. The people would in due time compromise for the benefit of white men, not for negroes. He had hoped that the President would so conduct himself that he might accord to him his support; but he had hoped against hope. The President had violated the pledges he had made in his Inaugural address, by his proclamation of the 22d of September. The effect of the proclamation was not to restore the Union, but only to free the negro. Reviewing military events, Mr. RICHARDSON vindicated MCCLELLAN, saying that he was removed, not because of his incompetency as a leader, but because he refused to indorse the Emancipation Proclamation. The Republicans had been running the House and the Departments of the Government for the benefit of the negro. Speaking in condemnation of the bill passed to-day indemnifying the President and others from the consequences of suspending the privilege of the writ of *habeas corpus*, he said the Courts would not sanction this reckless and tyrannical exercise of power. The dominant party he charged had violated the Constitution and laws.

Mr. HUTCHINS, of Ohio, (Rep.,) obtained the floor.

The Committee rose at 4½ o'clock, and the House adjourned.

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Passengers Arrived.

In U. S. steam transport Mississippi, from Beaufort, N. C.—Capt. J. W. Denny, Lieut. Eastman, F. Van Vliet, A. F. Amariss, Wm. White, G. Harris, Samuel Foss, and 20 in the steerage.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.
Sun rises.... 7 13 | Sun sets.... 4 33 | Moon rises... 7 42
HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.
Sandy Hook. 9 26 | Gov. Island.10 15 | Hell Gate.... 11 37

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....MONDAY, Dec. 8.

Arrived.

U. S. steam transport Merrimac, Sampson, Beaufort, N. C., Dec. 3, via Holmes' Hole 24 hours, with 16 steerage passengers to U. S. Assistant Quartermaster. 4th inst., off Beaufort, saw brig Thomas Owen, strg. W.; same time, saw a bark stdg. W., showing a white burgee, with name in it; could not distinguish the name.

U. S. steam transport Mississippi, Baxter, Beaufort, N. C., Dec. 3, via Holmes' Hole 24 hours, with passengers to U. S. Assistant Quartermaster.

U. S. steam transport Patapsco, Bearse, Washington, D. C., 24 hours, to U. S. Assistant Quartermaster.

U. S. Hospital transport Daniel Webster, S. H. Chester commanding, Alexandria, Va., Dec. 5, at 7 A. M., with 311 sick and wounded soldiers.

Steamer Ironsides, Vandivere, Philadelphia, with mdse. to Loper & Kirkpatrick.

Steamer Franklin, Young, Baltimore, with mdse. to Wm. Dalzell.

Steamer Fire Brick, Fenton, Philadelphia, with mdse., to J. & N. Briggs.

Steamer Itasca, Williams, Philadelphia, with mdse. to J. & N. Briggs.

Ship D'Israeli, (Br., of New-Glasgow, N. S.,) McKenzie, Pictou 16 ds., with coal to McColl & Frith.

Brig Abbott Lawrence, Fuller, 6 ds., with iron ore—bound to Poughkeepsie.

Brig New-York, Cooper, Boston 6 ds., with mdse. to master—is ashore at Hell Gate.

Brig Henry Leeds, Smith, Rockland, with lime.

Schr. America, (Br.,) Nugent, Cornwallis 12 ds., with potatoes to D. R. De Wolff.

Schr. Ocean Bride, (Br.,) Nason, Lingan, C. B., 15 ds., with coal to D. R. De Wolff.

Schr. Tunis Codine, Avery, Elizabethport, for Providence.

Schr. Van Buren, Wall, Rondout, for Boston—has carried away mainboom.

WIND—Sunset, W.

BELOW—One bark.

Anchored at Ricker's Island—Br. brig P. I. Nevius, from Lingan; Br. brig Lilly Dale, from Windsor.

Sailed.

Dec. 7—Ships Adelaide, Meridian and D. Hoadley. Bark John Wesley. Brigs Angostura, Robert A. Fisher. Schrs. Margaret T. Davis, C. A. Crooks, Caroline & Cornelia, Margaret Plater, Waupoosa, Maryland, Daniel Holmes, H. W. Godfrey, N. J. Rue and W. H. Clare.

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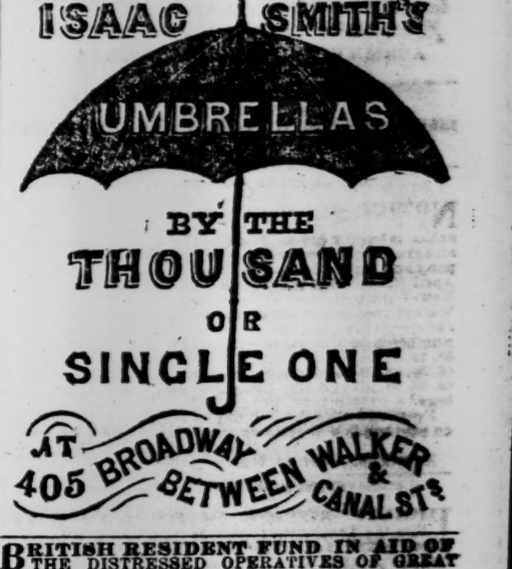

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DRAWING OF DELAWARE STATE LOTTERY, CLASS NO. 389, NOV. 22, 1862.

13, 56, 68, drew	$30,000
17, 30, 31, drew	10,000
5, 38, 51, drew	10,000
47, 48, 49, drew	5,480
31, 56, 68, drew	5,000
17, 31, 56, drew	5,000
17, 30, 38, drew	5,000

In addition to the above, there were distributed 60 prizes of $1,000, 40 prizes of $500, and 30,209 of various denominations, amounting to the sum of $622,942.
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